

Heathrow men defy union as air crisis worsens

British Airways' European and domestic flights from Heathrow were cancelled again yesterday after engineering workers' shop stewards had refused to obey their union's call to resume normal working. Last night formal dismissal notices were being prepared by the airline, though a settlement formula appeared to be a possibility. Leaders of British Leyland tool-makers pledged "indefinite strike action if necessary" in support of the Heathrow men.

Company prepares for dismissals

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter
Engineering union shop stewards at Heathrow yesterday maintained their unofficial industrial action in the face of concerted opposition from all the unions at British Airways. European and domestic flights were cancelled for the fourth day. With formal dismissal notices being prepared by the airline, the situation was at a critical stage late last night as union-management talks went on in the official forum of the national joint council for civil aviation. One of the 14 British Airways unions has declared support for the engineers, who are pressing at the erosion of their rights for skilled workers. But others want separate agreements outside the union structure, and improved pay. Their shop stewards met yesterday morning but refused to show to an instruction from a High Court judge, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to resume normal working. At provincial airports, however, AUEW members were returning to normal working yesterday, and British Airways did not expect domestic flights from airports other than Heathrow to be affected. Flights to Europe and the Middle East, however, would also be at normal levels. Long-distance flights, more of which are likely to be grounded by the dispute, will be moved to Gatwick. Those scheduled with flight numbers, BA 42 to Baghdad; 591 to New York; and 561 to Boston and Philadelphia. Mr Reginald Birch, an AUEW executive member, met all the shop stewards at Heathrow yesterday and said afterwards: "I was pleasantly surprised at my reception. I expected

to be booed. It was good-natured and held in a good spirit."

Mr Birch was sent as a peace emissary by the AUEW to try to persuade the men to call off their action.

Crowds of men reported for work again yesterday at the start of the 8 am shift instead of reporting for their designated shifts; they were told there was no work for them.

Mr Frank Gates, one of the five stewards heading the action, said: "Aircraft can and would fly if the management used these men."

The AUEW stewards of British Airways have withdrawn from the local machinery of the bargaining structure and were not represented at yesterday's union-management talks.

The disputes at Leyland, Heathrow and Port Talbot are indicative of the intense bitterness felt by skilled blue-collar workers at their loss of differentials over less skilled men.

With the airline facing a total shutdown over Easter at Heathrow, British Airways engineering supervisors, based in the three passenger terminals, yesterday criticized the way in which the management was handling the dispute.

A telegram sent on behalf of 40 day-shift supervisors condemned the threatened shutdown. A representative of the men said the airline was hell-bent on confrontation.

British Airways denied that, citing the frequent meetings held by the national joint council.

Support from toolmakers: Leaders of the British Leyland toolmakers yesterday pledged "indefinite strike action if necessary" in support of the Heathrow engineers (Clifford Webb writes). They are sending a deputation to Heathrow today to consult the engineering shop stewards about the most effective support.

Widespread curbs on football hooligans

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Howell, Minister of State for Sport and Recreation, yesterday announced in the Commons a wide range of measures to control football hooliganism. They included stiffer legal penalties, ticket-only matches, controls over trains and coaches carrying supporters, and better segregation of rival groups inside football grounds.

The minister, who was clearly influenced by the rioting after the Manchester United match against Norwich last Saturday, stated that as far as visiting supporters of Manchester United were concerned the trouble had to be reduced immediately to manageable size. That would be in the interests of the club, its opponents, and the towns in which the games were being played.

Mr Howell said that on the unanimous recommendation of his working party, which included representatives of the Football Association and the Football League, those two organizations would ensure that all future Manchester United away matches would be ticket-only occasions. In no circumstances would any tickets be available on the day of the match, and all terrace tickets would be sold exclusively to supporters of the home club.

The minister said there had been three serious incidents involving 40-called supporters of Manchester United in three weeks. The principal offenders seemed to have little connexion with Manchester and travelled from many parts of the country. Clubs would be told to discourage the recognition of supporters' clubs around the country and increased steps to make tickets available to them.

Mr Howell said that he and his working party were to tell British Rail and the coach operators that it was irresponsible to organize travel to all-ticket matches unless the travellers had admission tickets. They would be told also that there should be no alcohol on supporters' coaches or trains.

Mr Howell said stiffer penalties were being proposed in the Criminal Law Bill, which would be considered by the Commons after Easter. It recommended that football hooligans under 17 should report to attendance.

Statements on Saturday afternoon, Birching "an answer" Mr Tommy Docherty, manager of Manchester United, was far from impressed with Mr Howell's measures (Excel reports). "Bristol City have done something positive," he said. "More than Mr Howell has done."

Earlier, Bristol City had banned Manchester United supporters from attending the league match on May 7.

Mr Docherty said on the television programme Sportnight that he thought corporal punishment, perhaps birching, might be the answer to football hooliganism.

Supporters banned, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 6

Kissinger warning on 'supine acceptance' of Zaire invasion

From Fred Emery
Washington, April 6

Dr Henry Kissinger has given a characteristic warning that if what he calls the invasion of Zaire is "supinely accepted by the international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

The former Secretary of State, giving his first public speech since his departure from office, took the opportunity of a lecture at Georgetown University last night to deliver a not too subtle homily to the Carter administration about its handling of foreign policy.

Dr Kissinger stoutly supported the President whenever he mentioned him by name, but cavilled at his tactics and style. He was more restrained than he has been reported to be in private, but he clearly upbraided Mr Carter's men—and the rest of the West—for inaction over Zaire.

Not that Mr Carter would

'The most serious errors of American policy this century occurred when America's moral zeal grew out of balance with

its pragmatic tradition. Our challenge is to steer a course between rhetorical prescription and a callous acceptance of inhumanity. . . .

agree. Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, took the matter up in Moscow, with what result is not clear. But Dr Kissinger was blunt about "irresponsible and dangerous" Soviet involvement in the Zaire affair.

He declared with reference to the incursion of Katangans from Angola: "It is clear that the attack took place across a sovereign border from a country in which the Government was installed by Soviet arms and the military personnel of a Soviet client state."

"It could not have taken

place—and it could not continue—without the material support or acquiescence of the Soviet Union, whether or not Cuban troops are present. Such irresponsible acts set a dangerous precedent."

"If all African problems are to be settled hereafter by radical means with weapons brought in from outside, a catastrophic race war in southern Africa will become more and more likely with profound implications for us both at home and around the world. If attacks across sovereign borders are supinely accepted by the inter-

national community, sooner or later events will get out of control," he stated.

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Katangans regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the Katangans.

For those in his audience accustomed to his style and thinking, he did not have to complain too loudly over the handling of the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt).

Nor did he have to dwell too heavily on his own distaste for

Mr Carter's protestations about human rights and morality. In one passage he argued gravely that the most serious errors of American policy this century—of isolation and overinvolvement—"both occurred when America's moral zeal grew out of balance with its pragmatic tradition. . . . Our challenge is to steer a course between rhetorical prescription and a callous acceptance of inhumanity."

Dr Kissinger made it clear that he thought he and President Ford had bequeathed to Mr Carter the best chance in two decades to lead the nation forward. "Significant opportunities for major progress" had been passed on in regard to Salt.

And, while those out of office must not pretend that problems would have been less complicated had they remained

Continued on page 7, col 5



Chinese convicted of crimes are held up to public scorn by being paraded in Wuhan with placards stating their names and crimes.

Partnership offer for some inner city areas

By Christopher Warman
Local Government
Correspondent

The Government yesterday offered a partnership with the worst affected cities, an extra £95m a year in urban aid, and continuing help through the rate support grant in its proposals for tackling the inner-city crisis in Britain.

The proposal is designed to reverse the decline in inner cities, maintain and increase jobs by encouraging industry, and create a better life in those long neglected areas.

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, said at a press conference after speaking in the Commons that the Government was committed to an urban programme of £1,000m over the next decade.

But the urban programme, which the Department of the Environment has been working on since the Home Office, extending its scope to cover economic and environmental as well as social projects, was not the largest part of the resources the Government intended to pour into the inner urban areas.

The major part is the movement of money to local authorities through the needs element of the rate-support grant to the areas of greatest need," he said.

For the present year the needs element aid for inner London amounted to £300m. Liverpool £70m, Birmingham £105m, and Manchester £67m—very substantial sums showing a substantial increase over the last four years.

Mr Shore's statement was welcomed by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which represents the main conurbation. Mr Tom Caulton, its secretary, said the statement recognized the central place that the rate-support grant distribution had in ensuring that more grant went to the authorities in greatest need. "In our view this must remain the central feature of the Government's financial assistance to inner cities."

Mr Shore's announcement will be followed after Easter by a White Paper giving more details.

Continued on page 2, col 3

Barclays in disarray over bonds

By Our Business News Staff

Faced with a barrage of headlines about its South African subsidiary buying £5.6m of South African defence bonds at sea, Mr Anthony Tuke, chairman of Barclays Bank, yesterday said the bank's shareholders would be held for 12 months.

He said the decision to buy the bonds was made after a meeting of the bank's board of directors, and that the bank's management and that of the South African Revenue Regulation on the independent direction of companies treated overseas subsidiaries for tax purposes meant the main board would not be involved in the bank's management to all its holdings.

Mr Tuke made it clear the crowded annual meeting at which he was to be elected chairman was made after riots in town and other black townships last year—had been handled judiciously. Although he would not give any assurance that the bonds would be sold by this time next year, he said he had made "suggestions" to the local management in the interests of Barclays' activities throughout the world.

Mr Tuke was asked by one of the anti-apartheid shareholders, the Rev David Haslam, at more the South African Government had to do to persuade the company to sell its investment in South Africa. Mr Tuke said that these investments had been made on "commercial grounds, not political."

He conceded that there might come a time at which a group would have to consider pulling out.

The meeting was momentarily disrupted by the initial refusal of both shareholders and the chairman to hear Mr Peter

ain, the anti-apartheid campaigner, who was there by proxy of another shareholder. Mr ain, was, however, given an opportunity to make his point to those shareholders who wanted to speak had done so.

He claimed that Barclays was regarded as the "leper" of the financial sector in South Africa, that the bank was "indisputably identified with white rule," and that it would eventually be hounded out of the country.

West acts together to confront Mr Vorster

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, April 6

Ambassadors representing the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council—Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and Canada—are to see Mr Vorster, Minister of South African Affairs, tomorrow afternoon to hand him a joint Note setting out their position on the constitutional future of Namibia (South-West Africa).

The contents of the Note have not been made public, but it is understood to advise the Prime Minister that South Africa's current policy on Namibia is unacceptable to the West and that the Turnhalle proposals for independence will be rejected.

It is also believed that the five countries are insisting that the South African Government implement Security Council resolutions on the territory, which would amount to allowing the United Nations to play a decisive role in leading Namibia to independence.

The five countries are known to be opposed to the ethnic basis of the proposed Turnhalle constitution as well as the plans for elections and a referendum in the territory. They also believe that South Africa must start negotiations with the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

The Western moves come at a time when the South African Government is drawing up legislation for the installation of an interim multi-ethnic government in Namibia. It is expected that this interim government will be set up in June or July of this year and that full independence will be achieved by the end of 1978.

Mr Pik Botha, South Africa's new Foreign Minister, who was previously representative at the United Nations, will be present at tomorrow's meeting. The Note will be handed over by Mr William Bowdler, the American envoy, who is the senior of the five ambassadors involved.

British eggs to go metric with seven weights instead of five sizes

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

Compulsory metrication of British eggs was announced yesterday. The Government chose the week before Easter to tell growers, who now call eggs large, standard, or medium, that they would have to sell them by numbers at the end of the year.

The change is one of the least known of the obligations Britain accepted in joining the EEC. The country was allowed to postpone it for five years during which traders decided to oppose it as vigorously as possible.

Mr Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday that he wanted the change from the present five grades from large, standard, medium, small and extra small, the last two used mainly in industry, to be as smooth as possible.

Traders said shoppers would be confused because none of the seven numbered EEC

New grades	Grams	UK sizes
1	Over 70	Large
2	Over 65	
3	Over 60	
4	Over 55	Standard
5	Over 50	
6	Over 45	Medium
7	Under 45	Small and Extra small

grades spaced at intervals of five grams, corresponded exactly to any of the British five.

Nearly half the 13,000 million eggs sold in Britain each year are now called standard. Under the EEC system they may be in grades three, four or five, depending on weight.

The EEC Commission, which spared Britain Euro-bread and Euro-beer, has not relaxed on Euro-eggs. The British Govern-

ment, which has defied the Community by paying a national pig subsidy, has taken no public stand against the egg rule.

Mr Richard Weir, director of the Retail Consortium, said: "We have objected to this system in every way we could. We feel that the British system is simpler and clearer."

Mr Ian Hunter, an official in the poultry division of the National Farmers' Union, said: "The union has always been against it. There is going to be a cost which will have to be passed to the consumer."

Mr Neville Wallace, director-general of the British Poultry Federation, said: "We feel that our Government did not fight this, at least publicly, as hard as they might have. He called on the Government to finance a campaign to educate shoppers about the change."

The Consumers' Association welcomed it, because it was logical to have regular intervals between grades.

New political slant to kidnapping in Italy

From Our Correspondent
Rome, April 6

Political terrorism in Italy has taken on a new and alarming dimension with the kidnapping of the son of Signor Francesco de Martino, the former Socialist leader.

Signor Guido de Martino, who is 34 and a local Socialist leader in Naples, was abducted by four people outside his father's home there last night.

It was the first kidnapping to involve a politician. Previously victims have been either wealthy people or, if the purpose was political, magistrates or civil servants.

The exact purpose of last night's kidnapping and the probable identity of its authors are still not clear.

Signor Francesco de Martino said that, whoever the culprits might be, no one believes any more that they are left-wing. The possibility of a ransom motive seems remote as the family is not rich.

"They can only get books out of us, certainly no money," the father said.

Signor Guido de Martino, who is married with two young children and whose wife is expecting a third, is secretary of the Naples provincial branch of the Socialist Party. He had just left a party meeting when he was kidnapped.

A neighbour in his father's road, drawn to his window by the noise of a car outside, saw him being bundled into a grey Fiat and driven off at top speed. The neighbour immediately gave the alarm and roadblocks were set up all over Naples, but no trace of the car was found.

Mr Healey gives hint of autumn reflation

Mr Healey, the Chancellor, told industrial and trade union leaders that he may be able to give a fresh stimulus to the economy later in the year. He said at a meeting of the National Economic Development Council that the additional stimulus depended on trends in the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement, the balance of payments figures, and the resolu-

tion of uncertainty over wage costs. People at the meeting were left with the impression that the Chancellor was thinking about a boost to the economy in the autumn.

Mr Healey's statement will add to speculation that he believes his Budget last week leaves him with significant room for further reflation later in the year.

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

King pays £3m for Tikkoo home

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has completed a £3m deal to buy Kenstead Hall, the 20-room mock-Tudor home of Mr Ravi Tikko, the shipping millionaire, in the Bishop's Avenue, Hampstead, London. It was announced yesterday by Benham and Reeves, the estate agents.

The property has been sold for about £3m to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia for the use of his nephew, Prince Faisal, a representative of the firm said. Prince Faisal is understood to have been given a personal tour of the house last week by Mr Tikko before he left Britain for the Bahamas.

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21

Page 21



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Casualty-ward nurses 'facing increase in violence from patients'

' At the East Birmingham Hos-

The Royal College of Nursing said last night that it was concerned about serious difficulties in the departments. Nurses concerned with accident and emergency departments would meet the Casualty Surgeons' Association next week to discuss drawing up guidelines on how to cope with violence by patients.

Signs of the times; but not for long.

By Ronald Ender

According to a survey, little more than half of all garages with promotional display signs were complying with the code, he said. Because voluntary measures were not enough to secure general adherence to the code, the Government would

All price signs will have to be clearly visible to the motorist from inside the car before he enters a forecourt. Filling stations will no longer be able to say "10p off pump prices", but will have to say, for example, "net cash price 80p" or "10p off pump price of 90p".

The tricycles have been criticized as unsafe, and the Department of Health and Social Security decided to phase them out and give the disabled a mobility allowance of £5 a week instead. But many disabled

Mr. Lewis Carter-Jones, Labour MP for Eccles, had told them that new cars were being designed, and that the tricycles would be replaced in five to seven years.

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Mr Norman Fowler, Conservative spokesman on transport, said the announcement was a victory for all who had pressed for change. The present limits confused many drivers; his only regret was that they had not been changed earlier.

The Royal Automobile Club said speed limits must be easily understood by everyone and must be realistic. The long-awaited return to reality should mean compliance by most drivers, without which limits might fall into disrepute and become unenforceable.

Parliamentary report, page 6

The magazine says the new amendments to the test are clearly sensible but adds that they do not "go any way towards solving the unsatisfactory situation we highlighted six years ago; over half the cars we submitted for test passed when they should have failed."

There were widespread protests when the mining was proposed and after a public inquiry the minister's inspector advised rejection. Mr Benn said that although the case was finely balanced he had decided to accept the recommendation.

A new three-year degree course in mathematics will be introduced at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology in October. The aim is to help in overcoming the shortage of mathematics teachers in schools.

The sergeant, married, with two grown-up sons, of Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire, first met Mrs Salmon in 1970 when she was 77 and he was 45. She lived alone in Tewkesbury Park, a remote mansion in Gloucestershire, and made many telephone calls to the police. The calls were "cries for help from an elderly woman craving company," the judge said.

More than six thousand electrical appliances were lost in fire estimated to have caused more than £500,000 damage: the main stores of the South Wales Electricity Board in Cardiff yesterday.

After anxiety by residents about the possibility of "poisonous fall-out", the Department of the Environment is to hold a public inquiry into a plan to double the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) by Vinatec on the Staveley Industrial complex near Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

A woman doctor, Tasneem Aslam, aged 26, from India, was fined £150 with £25 costs. Marlborough Street Magistrate Court, London, yesterday fined her for shoplifting. She works at Harefield Hospital, London.

As an economy measure of heating in old people's homes in Essex is to be reduced a maximum of 70°F and in children's homes and those for the mentally handicapped to a maximum of 68°F.

Mrs Lillian Stapleton, age 90, who was robbed near her home at Southall, London, Tuesday night, was taken to hospital with a fractured arm and leg.

Nine people were taken to hospital in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday after a collision involving an ambulance, a bus and a car.

Paul Moorman reports on recent developments in higher education in Poland; Sir Norman Lindop describes the 'pol' techniques' contribution to the supply of scientific manpower; and full details of the University Grants Committee's allocation to individual universities are given in *The Times High Education Supplement* today.

**From Robert Parker
Liverpool**
A £46m underground railway system is to open in three stages from May 2 in Liverpool, giving the Merseyside conurbation the biggest commuter network in the country outside London by the end of the year.

pool. It is obviously hoped if the new scheme will play important part in reversing present trend.

It is hoped that the project will go far to restore the life and prosperity of part of derelict inner Liverpool, as well as to provide one of the most integrated transport networks in the kingdom.

happy about what they see
a threat to their jobs and
present they are saying it
will not cooperate in provid-
extra buses if the train
breaks down.

It has involved large-scale engineering work in the construction of an inner "loop" and "link" under central Liverpool. In the process the four main inner stations have been connected with the suburban and Inter-City routes. The suburban lines run deep into Cheshire, into the Wirral and north into Lancashire.

In addition there is a campaign to save the Mersey ferries. British Rail says that the ferries were withdrawn there would be an extra £600,000 a year in rail revenue. There is to be a public inquiry about the funding of the ferries and the local seagoing transport executive is trying to get through the Commons a Bill that would en-

Although the project has been constructed and linked with full reference to regional planning considerations and designed to integrate itself with buses and cars, it already faces several difficulties.

Mr Kenneth Dixon, the divisional manager of British Rail, said the new system bound to lose money in next few years, but Reginald Cotton, the passenger

Not least of them is the drop in the number of people travelling into Liverpool from the conurbation. When the system was being planned in the late 1960s 160,000 people commuted in and out each day. The estimates then were for the figure to rise to about 200,000 by this time.

manager, said it should be a long way to breathing new life into Liverpool.

At a press conference yesterday British Rail issued the following comparisons of bus times for the new routes:

For example, South is an hour and 20 minutes away by bus; the train is 45 minutes.

But so far only about 95,000 people commute each day. That is said to be the result of the policy, now reversed, of the past 15 years of moving people out of inner Liverpool to the new and expanding towns in the hinterland.

New toll charges for the Mersey road tunnels to be into effect on June 1 announced yesterday. They pedal cycles, free (previ- ip); motor cycles and d- whelars, 15p (10p); cars

The latest structure plan suggests that that should be reversed and that people be encouraged to return to Liver-

Three men are

wheelers, 15p (10p); cars
light vehicles under three
unladen, 25p (20p); coaches
and goods vehicles over 3
tons unladen, 60p (50p).

Three men in the Bank of Scotland fraud trial at Winchester Crown Court were found not guilty on the judge's direction yesterday after defence submissions on the sixtieth day of the trial.

Looping the loop
in search of
adventure at 81

The three are Robin Gerald Burry, aged 31, of Stratford Road, Milton Keynes, Peter Robert Starr, aged 44, of Calverton Road, Stony Stratford, both Buckinghamshire, and Michael Ralph Honig, aged 47, of Shirehall Park, Hendon, London.

who holds 17 motor records, was accompanied by her flight instructor, Mr. R. Hooper, chief flying instructor of Bristol and Wessex plane Club. With three control pedals, she flew for minutes, ending with a pe-

In 1930, Miss Bruce almost around the world in a Blackburn Bluebird. She said yesterday: "I do not

They and seven others denied defrauding the Bank of Scotland of more than £750,000 by false valuations on property deals. The total loss to the bank

In 1930, Miss Bruce almost around the world in a Blackburn Bluebird. She said yesterday: "I do not

Adjourning the case until next Tuesday week, Mr Justice Maish told the jury that the trial of the seven might last until the middle of July.

...flying. I never have. I like
love motor racing. But I
adventure. I feel there is
enough adventure in life
days, and it is high time
was.

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HOME NEWS

Caravan sites costing £30m sought to hold rising gypsy numbers

By a Staff Reporter

A network of encampments costing £30m is needed to hold the growing gypsy population of England and Wales, according to a report published yesterday that criticizes the failure of recent legislation to meet their needs.

The report, written by Mr John Cripps, chairman of the Countryside Commission, for the Department of the Environment and the Welsh Office, estimates a shortage of 300 official gypsy sites, in the face of an increase in the number of gypsies from 3,400 families in 1965 to between 5,000 and 9,000.

Only 133 official sites had been created since the Caravan Sites Act came into force in 1970. "Provision exists for only a quarter of the estimated total number of gypsy families with no site of their own," the report says. "The figures demonstrate a failure, and a growing failure, to perform a statutory duty."

The report had a mixed reception yesterday. The Association of District Councils said that a paramount requirement was the need for district councils to be given power to curtail unauthorized encampments where an official site had been provided in their areas.

Mr Frank Bushell, chairman of the Association of Housing and Environmental Health Committees, said the association was critical of the proposal that the Government should use wide powers to direct local authorities to provide a crash programme for reducing existing gypsy sites.

What was needed was not a crash programme but a long-term plan for allocation of resources for local authorities to deploy at their own discretion.

Mr Marks, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a parliamentary written reply yesterday that he planned to examine at first hand the provision of gypsy caravan sites in various parts of England. The lack of adequate sites was the main source of tension between gypsies and house-owners.

The report attributes the Act's ineffectiveness to the

hostility of public opinion towards gypsies, to the extent of local councillors being afraid for electoral reasons to vote in favour of setting up an encampment, and on the gypsies' own conduct. "The behaviour of some gypsies does nothing to commend them to house-owners as neighbours. A significant number adopt threatening postures, and not only when they are the worse for drink."

The report urges the Government to give gypsy accommodation the same priority it affords to housing, and to guarantee grants to cover the full cost of establishing the required sites over the next five years.

At local authority level, Mr Cripps recommends council help for gypsies to buy or lease land, and sale to local authorities of appropriate land by the Property Services Agency. "It would be to everyone's advantage if as many gypsies as possible were to find their own accommodation rather than to rely on local authorities to provide it at the public expense," the report says.

It also recommends the removal of an upper limit of 15 caravans to an urban site, and the appointment of gypsy liaison officers in counties and boroughs where the gypsy population warrants it. New encampments should provide a variety of long-stay and stop-over facilities.

Mr Cripps emphasized that, while responsibility for the gypsies' "right of legal abode" rests with local authorities, the Government is committed to respect, not assimilate, the gypsy lifestyle. "Whatever the previous policies, the secretaries of state now accept the gypsies' right to a nomadic existence for so long as he wishes to continue it."

The Minority Rights Group said of the report: "It is a good start and crucial ammunition for the battle to end the authority-enforced misery of gypsy life."

Mr Thomas Caulcott, secretary of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said: "Even if the money could be found, finding sites acceptable to both the mobile gypsy population and the settled community would remain as difficult as ever."

Accommodation for Gypsies, by John Cripps (Stationery Office, £1).



Dame Janet Baker rehearsing with Mr George Malcolm (harpsichord) and his ensemble for the opening concert last night at the New Gallery, Regent Street, London.

Warning on surcharge guarantees

Tourists are warned today that holiday-surge guarantees offered by tour companies may be misleading. The Consumers' Association says the small print should be read with care.

In the latest issue of "Which" magazine it says a "no surcharge" guarantee may not be quite what you think.

Which? investigated guarantees offered by 28 tour operators and only six were fully approved. Even they had conditions that government action through value-added tax or taxes might mean extra costs.

Which? says: "In practice, the most you can hope for is a guarantee which promises no surcharge unless extra charges are imposed by governments." The other operators all had conditions attached to their guarantees. Five companies had small print reserving the right to alter prices or offering no guarantee at all or a more limited guarantee than their competitors.

Hotel code will let guests know tariff on arrival

By Patricia Tisdall

A code of practice to ensure that hotel guests know in advance exactly how much they will have to pay was announced yesterday by Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade. The code is to be introduced voluntarily from June 1, but the compulsory display of charges is being discussed with local authorities.

The main requirement of the code, which has been discussed over many months by the Government and hotel industry, is that hotel guests shall be handed a card at reception desks giving details of the total charge for the room and, if meals they have booked, taking account of value-added tax and any service charge. The card will also include such particulars as the provision of private bathrooms.

Details of charges for such extras as covered garages or facilities for pets should be readily available. The code, which has been drawn up in association with the British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers Association, the regional tourist boards, the British Resorts Association and other interested bodies, will not apply to establishments with fewer than four guest bedrooms.

Where breakfast is not included in the total obligatory charge, the voluntary code advises that hotels should state whether it is available and, if so, the total minimum charge for Continental breakfast.

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Concern at EEC doctors' right to work

The British Medical Association last night challenged the statement by Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, that doctors from countries of the European Economic Community should be allowed to practise in Britain for six months before providing adequate proof of a knowledge of English.

Dr Elston Grey-Turner, secretary of the BMA, said registration of overseas doctors was unsatisfactory. Doctors from EEC countries should, under Community directives, be able to practise freely in this country, he said. BMA policy for many years had been that, in the interests of patients, all doctors should prove competence in English before they could be registered.

The prisoner adds that during his three months spent "under observation" in Gartree prison hospital requests to end the treatment were to no avail. "Although I asked for no drugs I was pumped with the above-mentioned. At one time I was put into the padded cell for three days for complaining about the method by which I was being treated. It seems to

New drug allegations by prisoners

By Peter Godfrey

Fresh allegations of prisoners being drugged to a medically questionable degree at Gartree maximum security prison, in Leicestershire, have reached The Times. In two cases inmates say they have been administered 10 times the normal dosage of tranquillizers.

The allegations, contained in four letters smuggled out of Gartree, corroborate earlier evidence published by The Times. One prisoner says: "I had to seek medical advice, and right from the start was prescribed drugs named Largactil and Triptafen, which I find after eight months is standard prescription for all cases, no matter what the complaint. While I have been taking the drugs I have found my memory has suffered greatly. At times I have literally felt completely disoriented and my whole character reduced. Coordination between mind and limbs has been non-existent."

"Each time I have complained that the drugs are having a mind-numbing effect on me nothing has been done, except the dosage has been raised. At one stage I was being fed 700mg to 800mg of the drug Largactil each day."

The normal dosage of Largactil, a tranquillizer, is 50-75mg a day. When used in conjunction with Triptafen, an anti-depressant, it can induce what one doctor called "a zombie-like effect".

The prisoner adds that during his three months spent "under observation" in Gartree prison hospital requests to end the treatment were to no avail. "Although I asked for no drugs I was pumped with the above-mentioned. At one time I was put into the padded cell for three days for complaining about the method by which I was being treated. It seems to

be standard procedure in the hospital to drug the mind completely to a state where one cannot think.

For the past few months on these drugs my condition got worse, with long periods of deep depression and a fog-like unawareness of my surroundings. I am out of the hospital now, and am avoiding taking the drugs, but I feel I could no longer seek medical advice in this prison."

The same prisoner's condition is described in a letter from another Gartree inmate. He said: "His speech lacks any emphasis and is mainly incoherent. His face is dull and almost expressionless. He has developed a sort of 'stiffness' in his neck and shoulders."

Another prisoner reports receiving similar doses of tranquillizers. "I was put on 700mg of Largactil a day, 200 in the morning, 200 at dinner time, 200 at bedtime and at night time 100, also a bit of sodium amytal (a barbiturate). This was when I was in the prison hospital. I am now back on my wing, but on the understanding that if I missed any of my treatment I would be put back in that hospital."

A fourth letter portrays the repercussions of drug treatment on one of the writer's fellow inmates. "He was put on tranquillizers that were so powerful that on several occasions he collapsed shortly after taking them and had to be put to bed by staff. On one occasion he was so befuddled that while attempting to fill his tea jug with water from the boiler he scalded his hand badly. Despite all this he was not removed from drugs."

Commenting on the dosages of drugs allegedly administered at Gartree, the Home Office said: "Prisoners receive the same treatment they would receive from the National Health Service, and are generally free to refuse medication if they wish."

More home news, pages 14 & 19.

College inquiry into deaths of under-50s

Sir Cyril Clarke, retiring President of the Royal College of Physicians, announced yesterday that the college was establishing a unit to inquire into the deaths of patients under 50 to try to establish why they died. The unit would look first at deaths from asthma, valvular disease of the heart and ulcerative colitis.

Deaths from such complaints might have something to do, for example, with hand-over of treatment at weekends, he said. The college, he said, had also started a self-assessment programme by which doctors could examine themselves.

£1,176,022 debts

Mr William Francis Palmer, an accountant and chairman of Westminster Avenue, a London football club, has total debts of £1,176,022, it was stated at London Bankruptcy Court yesterday.

Mr Palmer, aged 47, of Woodside Road, Woodford Green, who showed his deficiency at £261,188, had his examination adjourned until November 2. He agreed that he had issued cheques that were dishonoured, and said most of them were mislaid.

Two polo cases

A 33-year-old man is in an isolation ward in a Sunderland hospital suffering from polio myelitis. It is the third case of the disease in the North-east this year.

Guernsey police pay

Guernsey's police force has been paid by a majority vote to ask away from the United Kingdom wages system and negotiate for local rates.

Queen's Park Rangers lose claim over transfer

Queen's Park Rangers yesterday lost its £45,833 claim in the High Court for damages against Sheffield Wednesday, which, the London club maintained, had sold to Rangers for £55,000 a player who was not fit.

Rangers had contended that Victor Mobley, the former England Under 23 player, had osteoarthritis of the knees when he was transferred by Sheffield Wednesday in 1969. After only a year at QPR Mr Mobley was forced into early retirement, at the age of 27, because of the knee condition.

Judge Laughton-Scott, QC, rejected Rangers' allegations of

fraud and misrepresentation against the Sheffield club. He said Queen's Park Rangers had not satisfied him that Mr Mobley was showing signs of osteoarthritis at the time of the transfer.

The judge said that Danny Williams, then Sheffield Wednesday's manager, had told Leslie Allen, the QPR manager, on the day before the transfer that Mr Mobley was fit. That was not a false statement, as he was transferred by Sheffield Wednesday in 1969. After only a year at QPR Mr Mobley was forced into early retirement, at the age of 27, because of the knee condition.

Judge Laughton-Scott, QC, rejected Rangers' allegations of

Former lecturer found dead with axe wounds

From Our Correspondent

A former Oxford lecturer, Mr Stanley Hodge was found dead from axe wounds as his caravan home at Smugglers Leap, Minster, Isle of Thanet yesterday. The police sealed the caravan site after finding the body.

Mr Hodge, who was 65, retired from Westminster College, the Methodist teacher training college, a year ago. A woman was being interviewed by the police last night.

Retirement home: Mr Hodge was a lecturer in education at Westminster College for more than 15 years (our Oxford correspondent writes). He bought the caravan as his retirement home.

Mr Donald Crompton, the principal of the college, said Mr Hodge was much liked as a colleague. He held a senior position in a teacher training college in Cyprus for some years and had taught at Cairo University. He and his wife were divorced four years ago.

Case dismissed for 'impropriety' by prosecution

The founder of an organization to call the National Society for the Protection of Animals, accused of causing unnecessary suffering to animals, had his case dismissed yesterday after what was dismissed as impropriety by the prosecution.

Mrs Audrey Frisby, presiding at Wells Street Magistrates' Court, London, dismissed the case against James Kirby after a policeman had entered the court during the closing speech for the defence with a list of previous convictions. The magistrate said it was most improper, and adjourned and dismissed the case.

Mr Kirby, of Gains Close, Canvey Island, Essex, was said to have fed 12 dogs and 17 cats a total of six cans of dog food and one bag of dog food each day. A veterinary surgeon and an RSPCA inspector visited the house in Barking, London, where the dogs were found and many of them underfed and emaciated. Most of them had to be destroyed.

The judge said that Danny Williams, then Sheffield Wednesday's manager, had told Leslie Allen, the QPR manager, on the day before the transfer that Mr Mobley was fit. That was not a false statement, as he was transferred by Sheffield Wednesday in 1969. After only a year at QPR Mr Mobley was forced into early retirement, at the age of 27, because of the knee condition.

European direct elections debate to be split

Our Political Correspondent

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, came under fire from backbenchers in the Commons yesterday when he announced the debate on the Government's paper on direct elections to the European Parliament in the House resumes after Easter recess will be split. A first part will take place Wednesday, April 20, and conclusion on Monday, April 25.

MPs protested because they thought that a debate on two successive days would make more orderly discussion, but Mr Foot said the Government had taken into account representations from all quarters.

It was later explained that groups in particular have been given special consideration. During the first week in Parliament resumes the European Parliament will be sitting in Strasbourg. In the second week it will be the turn of the Council of Europe. By

splitting the debate Mr Foot has opened the way for MPs attending those assemblies to take part in the Westminster debate.

At present the Government proposes that the debate should take place on the motion for the adjournment of the House, but it is likely that a group of MPs, mostly Labour, will mount a vote to demonstrate that they are opposed to the general principle of direct elections. Warning of that was clearly given by some Labour backbenchers at Tuesday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Mr George Gardner, Conservative MP for Reigate, a leading spokesman for the pro-Europeans, said at Derby yesterday that Conservatives should be wary of the highly expensive pressure campaign being mounted to get us to swallow a proportionate representation for next year's elections to choose the 81 British members of the European Parliament.

Skillful showing by British chess players

From a Chess Correspondent

The second round of the World Chess Championship in Birmingham yesterday was full of interesting and lively games. British players showed courage and skill and were not overawed by their opponents' reputation.

Soos, the German master, was well beaten by Lerner, the young Midland open champion, and Martyn Corden played well in beating Luginbuhl, of Switzerland.

The remaining games were adjourned, but Edward Caffery has a winning advantage against Kagan, the Israeli master, and Botvinnik stands well against Gasic.

Basman, after exciting complications, came into and ending with two bishops against a rook and knight, but, although a pawn to the bad, is still fighting hard.

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PARLIAMENT, April 6, 1977

Inner cities: £1,000m commitment over next decade: partnership scheme for action in worst areas

House of Commons

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, outlined in a statement a six-point plan for improving inner city areas. The urban programme, he said, was to be recast and this would involve increasing expenditure from under £30m to £125m a year in 1979-80. There would be a continuing commitment of around £1,000m over the next decade.

Mr Shore said: Since the autumn, my colleagues and I have been re-examining the problems that affect our major urban centres. In our work we have been able to draw upon the material prepared in a whole series of reports and not least the recently completed inner area studies carried out in Birmingham, Lambeth and Liverpool.

On the evidence before us, there can be little doubt that, while previous governments of both parties have paid increasing attention to urban problems, the extent and the changed character of the inner city problems is only now becoming fully apparent.

During the postwar period policies have concentrated on encouraging the export of inner city population and on comprehensive redevelopment to provide new homes. But too little attention has been paid to the economic health and to the community interests of the inner areas.

Over the past decade, inner cities have suffered a massive and disproportionate loss of jobs and a major exodus of population. Substantial ethnic minorities in some cities have added to the problems of difficulty. The old problems of poor housing—and in some areas congestion—have still to be overcome, but in many areas they have been joined by the new problems of high unemployment, decay and deterioration, unbalanced population structure with disproportionate numbers of the disadvantaged and the elderly, and an accompanying loss of internal morale and external confidence.

A new direction is now needed for our urban policies. We must check, and where possible halt, the decline of the inner areas. Extra money will help but it will not provide the sole solution. We need to secure better use of existing resources to work positively in

favour of these areas. Above all, we have to shift the emphasis of Government policy and bring about changes in the attitude of local authorities, of industry and of institutions.

Our proposals are in summary as follows. First, we shall give a new priority in the main policies and programmes of Government so that they contribute to a better life in these inner areas. We have already moved strongly in this direction in housing through our stress on policy; in local government finance through the needs element of the rate support grant. An inner area element is needed in other main programmes. Similarly, local authorities, who must be the main agents for action, should be encouraged to give a new inner area emphasis to their policies and organisation.

Second, we need a more unified approach to urban problems. As the Prime Minister has announced today, responsibility for the urban programme will be transferred to my department in early May in Wales to the Secretary of State.

Third, our immediate priority must be to strengthen the economic health of inner areas. Subject only to priority for regional policy, suitable firms will be encouraged to establish themselves in the inner areas of underdeveloped cities. We will introduce legislation to enhance the powers of local authorities with serious inner area problems to encourage industrial investment and to designate industrial improvement areas. We shall encourage local authorities to give more consideration to the needs of inner areas in their planning policies.

Fourth, our policies on population movement, national as well as local, need review and change. We made an announcement about the new towns to the House yesterday. The Government have decided to transfer the urban programme to cover economic and environmental as well as social projects, and to increase it. A large and new programme will be given in the early years of the regeneration of the inner areas of the major cities, but other cities must be given more attention as soon as possible, and to invite the House to debate the Government's proposals.

Sixth, the Government propose to offer special partnerships to the

authorities (both districts and counties) of certain cities. This will involve the joint preparation of inner area programmes in order to secure a coherent, cross-departmental approach. Urban grants will be paid and related to these new inner area programmes.

We propose in the light of the inner area studies to offer partnerships to Liverpool and Birmingham, to Manchester/Salford, who have severe and large-scale inner urban problems, and in London to Lambeth and to the City of Westminster, who are ready to start a major programme of urban renewal.

The Government will consider proposals for partnership from other authorities with major inner area problems. It will be necessary, however, to limit strictly the selection of the best use to be made of extra resources.

Outside the partnership arrangements, authorities will be able to prepare inner area programmes, and the Government will consider linking urban grants to those programmes, though necessarily on a modest scale in early years. Work on a comprehensive community programme with Gateshead will continue.

As I have already referred to the recasting of the urban programme. We intend to increase it from the £30m of under £30m to £125m a year in 1979-80. I hope it will be possible to increase it further in later years. Our intention is that this will form a continuing commitment of around £1,000m over the next decade.

As launching aid, the Chancellor has announced an extra sum for construction work in certain inner cities of which over £50m will be available in the next two years.

We are in touch with major authorities, particularly in the partnership areas, about projects in inner areas which will form part of the urban programme. These will start to be made in advance of the preparation of inner area programmes, which will inevitably take some time to prepare, and will, of course, cover current as well as capital expenditure.

The Government intend to lay a White Paper before the House as soon as possible, and to invite the House to debate the Government's proposals.

Commuting by coach taking too long

Asked about commuter coach services, Mr John Horam, Under Secretary for Transport, said he understood that the Brighton Line Commuter Association was not doing well.

This was simply because it took far longer to get from Brighton to London by bus than by train, he said. Mr Horam said that the Brighton Line Commuter Association was not doing well.

We should not (he said) turn our back on any scheme which promises low cost travel to commuters who have been most hard hit by fare rises in the last two years.

Mr Horam—Experiments have been made on private initiatives. I understand the Brighton Line Commuter Association which was not doing well as one experiment is not tried well.

It is simply because it takes far longer to get from Brighton to London by bus than it does by train.

Programme of urban aid

Mr James Callaghan, Prime Minister, said in a written reply: The urban programme has proved its worth as a valuable source of special assistance to those living in urban areas of special social need. So long as the programme was innovative, responsive and innovative, it should be continued.

It is now to be greatly expanded and there will be more measures going beyond specifically social projects. I have therefore decided to transfer responsibility for the urban programme and associated work from the Home Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Environment in England and to the Secretary of State for Wales in Wales.

The Home Secretary will retain the central responsibility for the Government's race relations policies and for Section 11 of the Local Government Act (which provides for grants to be made to local authorities which have within their areas substantial numbers of Commonwealth immigrants).

The voluntary services unit will also remain in the Home Office. The interests of the ethnic minorities and the voluntary sector will be fully taken into account in the allocation of resources under the enlarged urban programme.

Tory councils: threats on bus subsidies

Some Conservative-controlled county councils are threatening not to pay over to bus companies the money they had received from the Government for bus revenue support, Mr John Horam, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said.

Mr Robert Hicks (Bodmin, C) had asked when definite proposals would be made to the House to improve bus services in rural areas.

Mr Horam (Gateshead, West, Lab) said that the Government had included in the forthcoming White Paper on transport policy. But meanwhile the Government had accepted 98 per cent of the total bill made by the bus companies for bus revenue support this year and is encouraging new initiatives where it can.

Mr Hicks—Action on rural transport is even more overdue in the light of last week's increase in petrol prices. Basic mobility is essential to the livelihood of country areas. It is now time that the Government acted quickly.

Mr Horam—He is wrong. We have a Bill going through the House to encourage experiments in rural areas that would give us more than anything else that we have received from the Government. This is extremely dangerous. They are damaging the finances of companies, like the National Bus Company, which are endangering those things like community bus services, North Cornwall, which is paid over £250,000 which is received for bus revenue support.

Consultative defeat

During questions after Mr Michael Foot, Lord President of the Council, had announced the business for the first week after the Easter recess.

Mr Edward Taylor, Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Ind. Lab), said: In view of the fact that the Government's consultation on the proposed Scottish teacher training bill, if it is not willing to budget, announce the bill.

Mr Foot—What Mr Millican did was to issue a consultative document. What happened yesterday was part of the consultation. (Loud laughter.)

Dual carriageway speed limit to be raised to 70

From the beginning of June the national speed limit on dual carriageway roads will be raised to 70 mph, Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, announced. On single carriageway roads the limit will be raised from 50 to 60 mph. Where safety considerations require it, lower limits will be indicated in the usual way.

Mr Nicholas Budge (Wolverhampton, South-West, C)—There will be widespread public relief that he has at last taken notice of the view of the vast majority of road users.

Is this the beginning of a review by the Government of all Acts on the statute book with a view to eliminating those which are unnecessary, unenforceable and interfering?

Mr Rodgers—I appreciate his opening remarks, although perhaps he put them in a bit of a hurry. I have chosen. (Laughter.) These are serious and difficult matters which the House has discussed many times. The Government have considered the circumstances in which in 1974 the lower speed limits were imposed. When I first became aware of them I thought they were right, but consideration indicated that it was time for a change and

we have responded. I would draw no larger conclusion, as he chooses to do.

Mr Dwyford Wiggles (Caermerion, Pl Cymru)—There is a need to encourage local authorities and police forces to review 30 mph restrictions which often were imposed about 40 to 50 years ago, when the condition of built-up areas was different.

Mr Rodgers—I appreciate what he says. Existing limits must be looked at frequently to adapt to changing circumstances and allow for public opinion.

Mr Gordon Bagier (Sunderland, South, Lab)—Has any estimate been made on the cost of signposting?

Mr Rodgers—The only signposting will be where there is a variation downwards for safety and other reasons. It would be expensive and time-consuming to signpost all the upper limits.

Mr Norman Fowler, Opposition spokesman on transport (Sutton Coldfield, C)—This is a victory for those who have pressed for change. One major reason we have pressed in the last year for this change is confusion caused to motorists by having three limits at the same

time, 50, 60 and 70 miles an hour. We welcome the reductions which will help motorists, but we regret the decision was not taken earlier.

Mr Rodgers—I do not think the changes should be regarded as more than a victory for common sense in the light of changed circumstances.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, I)—Will he encourage police not to prosecute between now and June 1 when the new speeds come into effect? There could be no greater insanity.

Mr Rodgers—It would be presumptuous of me to give advice like that to the police. Where the law exists it is important that it should be enforced but, more important, respected.

Mr Neil Martin (Banbury, C)—What about the possibility of the 50 mph limit being raised to 60 mph and why must we wait until June 1?

Mr Rodgers—An 80 mph limit has not been adopted. On the other point, there is a lot of work to be done. It is also important that the public should be aware of it.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab)—It has been suggested that most motorists will come to the proposed new limits, but driving over 50 mph consumes more petrol and costs more. This puts these people in an odd light when they are asked to pay more for increased petrol prices in the budget. Will he reject this outcry?

Mr Rodgers—The outcry was a nonsense. But it is a choice for the individual. If you drive at over 50 mph in a heavy car you consume more petrol and pay more. I hope those who wish to save will stay below the new limits.

Mr John Ellis (Brigg and Scunthorpe, Lab)—One of the important contributory factors to road accidents is speed. Drenching rain and icy conditions mean that people will be killed and injured on our roads. Though we are all guilty of having a schizophrenic approach to this, is it not good for the public favouring safety to have this approach to speed, the

Mr Rodgers—That is fair. I am this of myself. We do suffer from schizophrenia here. We all want a safe life but we all like driving fast. We must strike a balance of it. In some ways a dangerous balance. But that is life.

Minister outlines plans to control rowdy football supporters

Mr Denis Howell, Minister for Sport and Recreation (Birmingham), said in a written reply: The White Paper on sport and recreation, said that he had told the House that he would be taking particular steps to control rowdy football supporters who had always cooperated fully and to look 20 years ahead. The White Paper had taken the lead in the preparation of guidelines and work on the development of regional strategies was under way.

The White Paper recognized that the first priority for future recreational provision must be to concentrate on the needs of the young and other areas of social stress. The Sports Council had accepted this and 1976-77 had allocated towards schemes in those areas. They intended to make similar provision in future years.

Mr Howell said he had received two letters from the Football Association and the Football League asking for help in dealing with the problem of rowdy football supporters. He said that he was aware of the problem and that he was taking steps to deal with it.

He said that he was aware of the problem and that he was taking steps to deal with it.

He was springing up in almost every town.

There was something of a tribute to the supporters' club. Although he did not pretend they would find anything that he had to say he wanted to put before them and particularly their secretary who had always cooperated fully and to look 20 years ahead. The White Paper had taken the lead in the preparation of guidelines and work on the development of regional strategies was under way.

The White Paper recognized that the first priority for future recreational provision must be to concentrate on the needs of the young and other areas of social stress. The Sports Council had accepted this and 1976-77 had allocated towards schemes in those areas. They intended to make similar provision in future years.

Mr Howell said he had received two letters from the Football Association and the Football League asking for help in dealing with the problem of rowdy football supporters. He said that he was aware of the problem and that he was taking steps to deal with it.

The football authorities shared his view that penalties for offenders should be increased and deterrent. The Home Secretary had proposed a considerable increase in penalties in the Criminal Law Bill which was due to be considered immediately after Easter. He hoped that they would give it a swift passage so that its provisions would be in force before the summer months when the courts are so busy.

Members of the working party were convinced that, in preference to the suspension of licences, courts should deal with football hooligans in the younger age range, under 17, by ordering them to report to an attendance centre or to a probation officer.

The working party felt that there must be effective means of segregating rival supporters on the day of the match. In this respect, the number of tickets which the home team could make available to the visitors in any match should be based on the ability to control the match. The second was that some form of protection was available to ensure that there was no overcrowding on the pitch except for reasons of safety and at the discretion of the police.

Many of the remedial measures to be taken would be of a long-term nature. The working party felt that the long-term interest of their own club and for their supporters personally that they eliminate these problems and make the support of our national sport the pleasure that it ought to be.

Mr Foot's advice on Lab-Lib pact

Mr John Biffen (Oswestry, C), in debate and in the House of Commons, said that the arrangements concluded between the Government and the Liberal Party were unsatisfactory because the House was unable to question the proceedings of the committee.

He had no wish to pull aside the curtain and be a part of the proceedings. He had no wish to pull aside the curtain and be a part of the proceedings.

Folly to abandon regional policy

Mr Reginald Byre, for the Opposition (Birmingham, Hall Green, C), questioning the Secretary of State for the Environment, said that the Government's attention to the serious problem of the inner cities is to be welcomed following the report commissioned by Mr Peter Walker (Worcester, C). The Minister's statement will need careful study and early debate.

The resources allocated are trivial against the background of the serious problems affecting inner city areas even when great areas of urban deprivation are postponed until the end of the century. The resources are concentrated on a small number of the most seriously affected areas.

Even the allocation is misleading because by an earlier statement £57m has been taken away from the housing associations carrying out a great deal of housing conversion work in these areas.

We understand the Government's difficulties of capital expenditure, but we find disappointing the response to Opposition suggestions that commercial and industrial assets in the new towns should be sold and capital money released to other areas without recourse to further public borrowing.

We strongly support the emphasis put on the contribution small businesses can make to the urban programme. The Government's part to encourage the wealth and job creation is essential.

The Opposition view with interest the Minister's proposal to continue using the needs element of the rate support grant to transfer money from county areas to the cities.

The Minister's statement lacks the new initiative necessary to improve the inner cities directly in controlling their own lives rather than being dominated by officialdom.

Mr Shore—I accept that my statement and the White Paper will need and deserve careful study.

Although Mr Byre welcomed the statement, I thought it was a little odd of him to reproach me on the question of not making sufficient resources available for the inner areas and at the same time to express anxiety that the needs element of the rate support grant is being used precisely for the purpose of moving resources to the inner areas.

I believe and hope the Opposition parties share and will join with us in trying to solve what is an extremely difficult and intractable question.

I hope we shall get their support for the general policies that we are seeking to outline. I hope that in the course of time, if they are convinced that there is more to be done, they will encourage the further public expenditure which is required in these areas and do all they can to assist us.

Mr Joseph Dean (Leeds, West, Lab)—The Minister's statement will be well received by those MPs representing inner city areas. On the question of partnerships, Leeds was not included in the list. Does his statement mean that no additional assistance will be available to cities other than those in the list?

Mr Shore—I have announced those which I believe we should at once enter into partnerships with. There are other areas which clearly need to be considered. I do not exclude further partnership areas. But I must insist that we shall have to make very strict tests for eligibility.

What we have in mind (he added) is that there should be a partnership between the Government and the local authorities in each of the areas which would include representatives of the main central government departments together with the local authorities and the main local authorities concerned.

Other interests which are important—health and education—could well be drawn in as well.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Barnley, Tottenham, Lab)—One reason why great manufacturing companies have left the inner cities and gone elsewhere is the massive subsidies which the Government offered those companies. Has the Minister announced a reversal of this policy?

Can he give an assurance that companies that want to take up their roots in London and other inner areas will not be asked to contribute to the cost of the infrastructure that they will not continue to receive the subsidies they have had in the past?

Mr Shore—Mr Atkinson invites me to pronounce the death sentence on the rate support grant. I fully understand that it is an attractive proposal to put. But it would be great folly to start abandoning regional policy (Cheers.)

We have to shift the emphasis from regional policy to an inner city policy. I fully understand that it is an attractive proposal to put. But it would be great folly to start abandoning regional policy (Cheers.)

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ties always are prepared to spend it.

That is why I believe the additional supplementary grants to inner city areas are an important stimulus to the inner city. Local authorities have a great deal to do in rethinking their priorities. The Minister's statement will need careful study and early debate.

Mr Kenneth Baker (City of Westminster, St. Marylebone, C)—It would be more encouraging if he were to announce the ending of the system of industrial development certificates and office development permits.

Mr Shore—The IDC relaxation and the ending of industrial development certificates and office development permits will be a substantial help as will be the increased powers for local authorities to assist industry. The Minister's statement will need careful study and early debate.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Barnley, Tottenham, Lab)—One reason why great manufacturing companies have left the inner cities and gone elsewhere is the massive subsidies which the Government offered those companies. Has the Minister announced a reversal of this policy?

Can he give an assurance that companies that want to take up their roots in London and other inner areas will not be asked to contribute to the cost of the infrastructure that they will not continue to receive the subsidies they have had in the past?

Mr Shore—Mr Atkinson invites me to pronounce the death sentence on the rate support grant. I fully understand that it is an attractive proposal to put. But it would be great folly to start abandoning regional policy (Cheers.)

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He was asking every regional council to convene a conference in their region this autumn to consider the findings of these studies. He wanted the recreation and leisure department of each district to make a list of the facilities for leisure in their area which would ensure that all physical and human resources were fully utilized.

It was regrettable, but unfortunately true that the number of disturbing incidents involving football supporters had increased in recent months. As a result, large scale police operations had become necessary in order to ensure that order and safety were maintained at such large sporting fixtures could take place.

On occasions, whole neighbourhoods and towns had been threatened by the actions of football supporters. The police and the local authorities had been forced to extend beyond what was reasonable on a sporting occasion and to use force to control the situation. Within the last few weeks there had been three serious incidents involving football supporters at Manchester United. Supporters of other clubs have also been involved in similar types of unacceptable behaviour. It is not possible to control such a large number of people on such a scale as these events.

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WEST EUROPE

Threat of new conflict between French Government and unions as thousands lose jobs

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, April 6.—Tension is building up again between the unions and the Government after the lull of the French municipal elections, which was deliberately prolonged by the unions in order to prejudice the chances of the left at the polls.

The two leading labour organizations, the CGT and the FO, yesterday threatened a "massive strike" in the nationalized and public sectors, where wage negotiations are largely blocked.

The determination of M. Barre, the Prime Minister, to limit pay increases strictly in line with the rate of inflation, instead of 1 or 2 per cent more, does not make any compromise likely.

Four unrest has been intensified by the acute difficulties of some branches of industry, especially steel, and the threat of increased unemployment. Unions, which have just announced 3,720 redundancies, 3,000 of them at its Thionville plant in Moselle.

This would leave only 800 men on the site. The management maintains it cannot go back on the decision. The plant has been losing money heavily, and a major cause has been the depression in European shipbuilding.

Another 8,000 workers are expected to be out of jobs next week when the other big steel firm in Lorraine, Sacilor-Sollac, which has been in financial trouble since 1971, announces a heavy cutback in production. The industry is also facing a further blow in the reorganization decided on by the Government, which will mean the loss of a further 20,000 jobs by 1980.

But it is the redundancies at Usinor, which everyone thought to be thriving, which has caused the big shock. Only last June, the firm announced it would build a new steel plant at Thionville, financed by 120m francs (14m) of state aid. The plant would have almost doubled production at Thionville and new technique of continuous casting would have

made it competitive, according to the firm's middle management.

The threat to the traditional livelihood of Lorraine, which this cutback involves, has caused a wave of indignation and an unusual demonstration of solidarity by parties on both sides of the political fence. Mass demonstrations took place at Thionville yesterday, in which Gaullists and Independent Republicans found themselves in the streets with Socialists, Communists and left-wing trade union organizations, with the newly-elected Communist mayor at their head.

The Moselle branch of the Communist Party has proclaimed that "not one screw or bolt must be removed from the plant, even if it means occupying the works." The Independent Republicans condemned the management's decision, "taken without any consultation with the population." It called on the Government to "oppose the closure of the plant, and exercise control over the whole steel industry."

Marquand post in Brussels approved

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, April 6

The European Commission today approved the appointment of Mr David Marquand, the former Labour MP for Ashfield, as chief liaison officer between the Commission and the EEC institutions.

The post within the Commission's Secretariat-General in Brussels was created last week to improve—such as liaison between direct elections to the European Parliament.

Mr Marquand, who resigned as MP for Ashfield yesterday, will also have the task of acting as liaison officer to the Community's economic and social committee, which groups employers, trade unions and other special interests, as well as to the so-called Social Partners' Bureau, which was a similar membership.

Mr Marquand said today that he was delighted that he could now start full-time work in Brussels. Since the arrival of Mr Roy Jenkins as President of the European Commission at the beginning of the year, he has been commuting between Westminster and Brussels on a temporary basis.

OVERSEAS

Kissinger call for a revision of Soviet block debts to West

Continued from page 1

in power, so "those in Government should not claim that history starts anew with each change of office."

Referring to Selt, he expressed support for Mr Carter's overall goal of reducing the Soviet and American nuclear arsenals. But he seemed unhappy with the way things went last year in Moscow and came close in this formulation to agreeing with the Russians that Mr Carter had set aside the Vladivostok agreement between Mr Brezhnev and Mr Ford.

"Whether reductions should be sought in one major step or several, whether the result of negotiations conducted over a period of years by the top leaders of both countries should be set aside or built upon, are matters of tactical judgment," he said.

Dr Kissinger covered much familiar ground and, understandably, after so short a time in the wilderness had little new to say.

He upbraided the Western allies, as was his wont, for failing to pay greater attention to conventional defences. Topically, he urged a joint examination of and new conditions for the vast trade debt the Soviet Union and Soviet block countries had been allowed to build up with the West.

"It makes no sense to permit the nations of the East to expand their debts to the industrial democracies with no regard for anything but ad hoc commercial considerations," he said, suggesting that trade policies be examined from the "perspective of their contribution to world order."

In his view the gravest problem before the industrial democracies was "how do we inspire a new generation with a sense of purpose?" He also wondered: "How do we mobilize faith without turning to demagoguery and how do we foster domestic unity without instilling totalitarianism?"

At the end of his lecture he came back to the central issue of American-Soviet relations. His prescription remained what it had been, and which he blames Congress for frustrating:

"First, make clear by our strength and determination that attempts to spread Soviet influence by military means and other forms of adventurism will be resisted. Second, to moderate Soviet conduct by engaging the Soviet Union in constructive participation in the international system."

Regardless whether the West succeeded or not in this endeavour, Dr Kissinger chose to dispel the notion that he was a Spenglerian pessimist. He suggested that West Europe had met its dire tests before, and took the late fourteenth century example.

He said there was, then, a sense of imminent disaster, of being prey to the East, and Italy a prey to anarchy and dismemberment. And yet along came the Renaissance. So today the industrial democracies "possess the assets to meet their challenges."

Little hope for success at Cyprus negotiations

From Our Own Correspondent

Vienna, April 6.—Greek community negotiators at the Cyprus talks here tabled proposals today for a strong central government to rule the island but Turkish Cypriots immediately labelled the proposals unacceptable.

The Greek Cypriot move came on the second to last day of the talks, which seemed certain to end without bringing the two sides closer on the main issues despite a week of discussion under the auspices of top United Nations officials.

Last week, the Greek Cypriots rejected a Turkish proposal for a loose federal administration, saying that it would leave the central government too weak.

Mr Tassos Papadopoulos, the Greek Cypriot negotiator, said the plan he presented today would not affect the existence of a Turkish region in a federal framework.

Guidelines worked out in February between President Makarios, the Greek Cypriot leader, and Mr Rauf Denkash, the Turkish community leader, called for the establishment of a bi-communal federal state.

Andreas Christofides, the Greek Cypriot spokesman, said the proposals provided for a president to be elected by universal suffrage and a council of ministers whose membership would be in accordance with the population ratio.

Greek Cypriots outnumber Turkish Cypriots by some four to one; and the Turkish side has called for a government on the basis of "equality."

Terror case Briton on hunger strike

From Our Own Correspondent

Stockholm, April 6.—Alan Hunter, an Englishman arrested here last Friday in a security police raid on the flat of an alleged terrorist group, is on the third day of a hunger strike in protest against his detention.

Swedish security police have asked the Mr Hunter, formerly of Amsterdam, Buckinghamshire, should be deported but a Government decision on this is not likely before next week, according to a Government source.

Mr Hunter, aged 23, who began his hunger strike on Sunday night, faces criminal charges as well as deportation proceedings. Mr Tomas Wellforn, his Swedish lawyer, said today.

Swedish police arrested Mr Hunter when they seized two West Germans, two Mexicans and a Chilean woman suspected of plotting to kidnap a former Swedish Government minister. The two Germans have been deported to West Germany.—Reuter.

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Painter supersedes

Racine on banknote

Paris, April 6.—The Bank of France has issued a new 50-franc (just under £6) note, bearing the portrait of Maurice Quentin de la Tour, the eighteenth century painter.

Australia wage curbs call

Canberra, April 6.—Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, appealed to Australians today to accept wage restraint in order to beat inflation and restore the country's economic health.

In a radio and television address, he called for a concerted effort by "every person and every group" to hold back increased wages and costs.

He said Australia had spent too much for too long and had priced itself out of international markets, causing high unemployment.

The Prime Minister made his appeal in an attempt to counter the mounting threat of industrial action following a national award pegging wage rises to only half the amount unions demanded.—Reuter.

Gambia's head of state reelected

Banjul, April 6.—Sir Dawda Jawara was reelected President of Gambia last night when his ruling People's Progressive Party won 27 out of 34 seats in the country's general elections.

Sir Dawda is reelected for another five-year term. Under Gambia's constitution, the choice of head of state is made by the party which retains most MPs.

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Spain speeds up release of political prisoners

From Our Own Correspondent

Madrid, April 6

Groups of Basques are planning to arrive in Madrid tomorrow to demonstrate outside Carabanchel prison in favour of a total amnesty. At the same time the Government appears to be speeding up its release of political prisoners, mainly Basques, with a view to settling as many free as possible by Easter Sunday, the Basque national day.

Señor Rodolfo Martín Villa, the Interior Minister, was due to meet a delegation of Basque politicians in Madrid today to discuss plans for the Aberti Eguna, the Basque Day, when tens of thousands of Basques intend to meet in Vitoria.

Coaches will leave San Sebastián tomorrow morning for Madrid and will then go on to Burgos Friday to demonstrate outside the prison there. The authorities are reported to be confident that not too many people will arrive in Madrid in view of the Easter holidays.

According to the latest figures issued by the Justice Ministry, 46 political prisoners have been released, among them 46 Basques. Another 92 prisoners will benefit from the amnesty, the Ministry said.

Assuming that this total of 138 are all set free, then few political prisoners will remain in Spain. The Government is

going farther than people thought when the amnesty was announced in March in releasing those imprisoned for politically motivated crimes of violence.

Among the Basques to benefit from the amnesty were six people sentenced to long prison terms for kidnapping an industrialist in 1973. One of those released last night, Manuel Iñesta Ibarra, escaped from Segovia prison last year and was caught near the French frontier after a gun battle with police in which he was wounded and had to have his arm amputated.

Señor Jubio Jauregui, the Basque representative in the opposition's negotiating committee, said after yesterday's meeting that he was generally pleased with the way the authorities were releasing prisoners.

After a full, right-wing extremists have started attacking bookshops again. A shop in Toledo was attacked early today and in Hueva in the south a shop suffered its second attack and was set on fire.

The headquarters of the Spanish Workers Socialist Party in Valencia were also attacked and 2800 taken from a cash box. The National Anti-Red Army said it would soon launch attacks in Madrid.

EEC asks for extra cash to finance food subsidies

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, April 6

Governments of the Nine are being asked to approve supplementary Community spending totalling some 530m units of account (about £220m) this year mainly to finance food subsidies for Britain. This would be in addition to the 180m units of account (about £75m) in funds already approved for the 1977 budget.

Announcing this in Brussels today, the European Commission said that an extra 330m units of account had to be found to pay for an increase in agricultural expenses in the wake of a sharp fall in the value of the "certain" EEC currencies.

The main beneficiary is Britain which is now receiving about £1m a day in agricultural import subsidies. A further 83.2m units of account will be required to pay for special rises in EEC farm prices this year and changes in world market prices.

But the Commission said that its present estimate of an extra 38.3m units for the spring review is entirely dependent on member governments agreeing to its original proposals for a modest increase in agricultural prices. The final compromise package almost adopted by farm ministers of the Nine last week, and due to be discussed again in Luxembourg later this month, would cost considerably more.

Other supplementary expenditure originates from higher wages for Commission staff and refunds to the exchequers of member states.

Not all of the supplementary budget will have to be footed by EEC member governments, however. The Commission estimates that nearly half of the extra money can be financed by windfall customs duties and agricultural levies, as well as by increased Community taxes paid by Commission staff. This will leave national exchequers to contribute an extra 27.8m units of account.

Community pays £16m to line developing nations

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, April 6

The European Commission today announced payments totalling more than 24m units of account (about £16m) to compensate nine developing countries, including five non-member states, for loss of earnings on their exports of raw materials to the EC last year.

The payments will come from the so-called Stabex fund, set up as part of the Lomé convention between the Community and 52 former colonies in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP countries). The fund is designed to compensate the export earnings of the ACP countries for less export earnings on 12 key commodities like coffee, cotton and iron ore.

According to the commission, 77 per cent of the latest payments will be in the form of outright grants to the poorest ACP countries and the remainder will be interest-free loans.

The main beneficiaries are Niger, to compensate for export losses on groundnut oil and groundnut cakes, Tanzania for sisal, Sierra Leone for iron ore, and Benin for cotton and palm oil. Smaller payments will go to Madagascar for sisal, Fiji for copra oil, the Central African Empire for sawn wood and Western Samoa and Tonga for copra.

Today's payments represent the first allocation out of last year's Stabex fund, which has up to 75 million units of account available to meet expected claims.

The timing of today's announcement is hardly coincidental. Ministers from the EEC and the 52 ACP countries are due to meet in Fiji next week to take stock of the workings of the Lomé convention, and the Commission doubts less hopes that the first allocation of last year's Stabex fund will help to provide a favourable climate for the deliberations.

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OVERSEAS

Mr Sadat sets out plans for Middle East peace and creation of a Palestinian state

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 6
President Sadat of Egypt ended his visit to Washington by giving journalists a quick sketch of the steps he thinks should lead to peace in the Middle East this year. He thinks there is no time to be lost and that the United States should put pressure on Israel to allow the Palestinians to send a delegation to the Geneva conference.

The peace treaty which would be agreed there would set up a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, linked by a corridor, he said. This state would have a "specific relationship" with Jordan. There could be no question of allowing Israel to set up defence lines beyond its final borders, but there might be demilitarized zones on both sides.

Mr Sadat was not asked about frontiers, but said that "no one can yield a part of his country."

After the signing of a treaty, which would mark the end of

the state of belligerency, normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt could follow.

Mr Sadat praised President Carter for his constructive and moral approach to the Middle East question, but said that he did not agree on everything. He added that this was not surprising.

President Sadat was asked by an Israeli journalist whether Egypt and Israel could not allow an exchange of journalists. He replied: "Part of the Arab-Israeli conflict is a psychological problem. I have no objection for my part, but history is not ready for this after 29 years and four wars. You must take it gradually. Whenever we accept the end of the state of belligerency, all this will follow."

He was then asked whether he meant full normalization, including trade relations. He asked why Israel would wish to trade with Egypt, when they are in an economic mess, like me."

He was disturbed at Cuban interference in Africa. He said that he did not want to awake

one morning and find the Cubans leading an invasion of Sudan from Ethiopia, as they are leading the Katanga invasion of Zaire from Angola, according to reports which Mr Sadat appears to believe.

Asked about the possibility of American arms sales to Egypt, Mr Sadat replied that he had not made any official request for arms, but that the matter would be discussed further.

Palestinians soften up opposition in Lebanon

Beirut, April 6.—Palestinian and leftist gunmen today pounded the strategic town of Marjayoun, near the Israeli border, in apparent preparation for a big Syrian-sanctioned offensive on right-wing positions in Lebanon's sensitive south.

Fighters in the area said that leftist-Palestinian troops had been joined by the Syrian-controlled Sa'ia Palestinian organization in shattering heavy calibre shells and rockets on Marjayoun, the most important rightist stronghold in south Lebanon.

Over the past few days, Sa'ia had also been involved in ground fighting and hit-and-run attacks in joint operations with Al Fatah, the biggest Palestinian guerrilla group, they added.

Observers here said Sa'ia's backing of other Palestinian guerrilla groups fighting for control of villages along the border with Israel signalled a significant change in Syria's attitude towards part of the Lebanese right.

Mr Carter signs the Reorganization Act

President given authority to clear up the 'bureaucratic mess'

From Fred Emery
Washington, April 6
President Carter today signed into law the Reorganization Act, which gives him authority to propose drastic reorganization of government agencies. The proposals will go into effect 60 days later unless rejected by either house of Congress.

As the President noted at the crowded Oval Office ceremony, ridding the "horrible bureaucratic mess" in Washington and promising a revamping of the federal government was one of the most important promises of his campaign.

The first reorganization proposal, suitably, concerns the Executive Office of the President. A proposal is due to be submitted to Congress by June.

Others are promised to follow rapidly, with the whole proposal process completed in two years, according to Mr Bert Lance, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, who is to run the reorganization programme.

In briefing reporters, Mr Lance disclosed that his men had already "identified perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019—more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,500 Mr Carter continually promised to reduce to about 200.

The discovered increase, Mr Lance suggested, meant that Mr Carter might end up with a few more than he promised.

The point, however, Mr Lance insisted, is to get more efficient and "responsive" delivery of government services to the citizens, and "to fix accountability and responsibility" of those doing the delivery.

How much would it save? Mr Lance, a successful country town banker before moving to the White House, did not wish to say. Reorganized services might end up costing more than they cost at present, yet much less than they would have cost if left unorganized, he suggested. However, at congressional insistence (and against Mr Carter's wishes) the Act requires that each presidential proposal shall "estimate any reduction or increase in expenditures."

Dr Castro attacks human rights 'hypocrisy'

Moscow, April 6.—Dr Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, belatedly attacked the Soviet policy towards human rights in the light of his own talks with President Podgorsky in Tanzania, Zambesi and Mozambique.

Dr Castro last night accused the West of hypocrisy in criticizing the human rights record of communist countries while ignoring the human rights of Africans.

"Those of us who have visited Africa and have seen the traces of colonialism, capitalism, imperialism and racism well understand what human rights the imperialists are defending," said Dr Castro at a dinner given in his honour.

"During our visit to Africa we have seen how utterly discredited and bankrupt is bourgeois ideology."

Mr Brezhnev, in his speech rejected Podgorsky's view that Cuban officers led an invasion of the Zairean province of Shaba.—Feuter.

Chad executes nine after palace battle

Ndjamena, April 6.—Seven soldiers and two civilians, the alleged ringleaders of an abortive coup in Chad on April 1, were executed today by firing squad, the ruling higher military council announced.

The statement, broadcast on Chad radio, said that an inquiry into the events of last Friday, when a battle raged briefly around the presidential palace, had "established in an irrefutable manner that the responsibility was with the people who have been executed."

This was the second execution in Chad in two days. On Monday four members of a Chad rebel group were executed for their part in an assassination attempt against General Felix Malloum.

Trudeau warning on language plan

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, April 6
Mr Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, promised last night that the federal government would fight the notion that in order for the Quebec Government to promote the French language it must take away the historic rights of the province's English minority.

He told a press conference that the kind of independence the separatist government of Quebec was seeking was "not going back to the dark ages."

He was reacting to a highly controversial White Paper published by the Parti Québécois Government in the province last Friday outlining a plan to give absolute primacy to the French language and officially end bilingualism in Quebec.

Because the White Paper still has to be turned into legislation, Mr Trudeau avoided saying exactly what the federal government intended to do about it.

The federal government has the power to disallow provincial legislation. It can also reserve its application while seeking a court ruling as to whether it contravenes the Canadian constitution or the Official Languages Act, which makes both English and French official languages of Canada.

Ottawa, April 6.—Mr Pierre

Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, says he will spend an Easter holiday in the United States while his controversial wife stays at home and minds their three children.

Mr Trudeau, who is 57, was closely questioned about his private life by reporters at a press conference yesterday. He reacted coolly and said he had no quarrel over their concern over his relationship with his wife, Margaret, aged 28. "But I think my marital status is my own business, and the business of my wife, thank you very much," he said.

Mrs Trudeau recently turned up in Toronto and New York at the same time as the British rock group the Rolling Stones, and was quoted then as saying she planned to abdicate her role as wife of the Prime Minister.

She has since taken on a photographic assignment for a New York magazine and there have been allegations that she travelled for the publication on an official pass issued by Air Canada.

Mr Trudeau told the press conference he did not know if his wife had used the pass and added that it was up to the state-owned airline to apply its own rules. "I am not going to do their accounting for them," he said.

The Prime Minister's office said last week that Mr Trudeau would pay the airline for any private trips taken by his wife on the pass. She is believed to be in New York at present.

Mr Trudeau said he would go to the University of California at Berkeley on Thursday to make a speech and receive an honorary degree. He then would go skiing.

At the same time his wife "will be staying with the children, to relieve the hard-worked maids who have to spend their time with the children at the taxpayer's expense."

Mr Trudeau showed irritation only once, when a journalist asked if he considered it proper to have the taxpayers provide maids for the three young boys when his wife no longer accepted public duties.

The Prime Minister did not give a direct answer but said the staff of 10 at his residence had not been increased since he was a bachelor six years ago. The journalist said he was asking about nannies.

"Don't call them nannies," Mr Trudeau replied angrily. "Call them maids. I have been maids since I have been Prime Minister. They aren't nannies. They haven't been hired in England."—Reuter.

The Antarctic is getting colder

Washington, April 6.—The Antarctic is getting colder, the American National Science Foundation reports. Last year the average temperature at the South Pole was -50°C (-57°F), the previous low of -87°C (-125°F), was recorded in 1959 and 1964.

More clashes with guerrillas in Argentina

Buenos Aires, April 6.—Six alleged leftist terrorists were killed by security forces early today, the police said. Three buses were also set on fire by guerrillas in La Plata, 30 miles south of here. The passengers were first ordered off the

buses at gunpoint by a group of men.

At Villa Diamante, an industrial suburb eight miles to the south, a group of guerrillas opened fire on the police. The fire was returned and two men and two women of the attacking group were

killed, the police said.

A young couple, assumed to be members of a leftist guerrilla organization, were killed in an exchange of fire with the police in La Plata early today after a police patrol asked them to produce identification papers.—AP.

Pretender to Albanian throne is freed

Bangkok, April 6.—The Pretender to the Albanian throne, Mr Mehmet Shkupi, was released from a Thai jail last night after being detained for five days on charges of possessing illegal weapons.

The spokesman said the Pretender, who is 38, and is the son of the late King Zog of Albania, was freed at the request of police investigators. Informers said his release followed acceptance by the Thai Government of his claim to diplomatic immunity.

Bonn protests over secret Israeli arrests

Bonn, April 6.—Israel repeatedly denied to West Germany that it was holding two of its citizens on terrorist charges, the Bonn Foreign Ministry said today. But all the time Brigitte Schütz, aged 25, and Thomas Reuter, aged 24, were being held incommunicado, Herr Klaus Terloth, a ministry spokesman, told a news conference.

He said Israeli officials waited until March 14—15 months after the arrests—to inform the West German embassy in Tel Aviv.

Three days later Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign

Minister, personally protested to his Israeli counterpart, Mr Yigal Allon, that "Tel Aviv gave false information" about the case.

"I do not know what Mr Allon replied," Herr Terloth said. "I cannot answer for the Israeli government."

Israel announced last week that the two Germans and three unidentified Palestinians were seized in January last year near an airport where they allegedly planned to shoot down an El Al airliner. They were transferred to Israel several days later to stand trial.

Israeli officials declined to

identify the airport, but a official sources in Tel Aviv said the rocket attack was planned at Nairobi, against an aircraft carrying more than 10 passengers.

The Kenyan Government reportedly helped Israeli agents to arrest the plotters, but Nairobi officials have refused comment on the case.

Herr Terloth said Israeli officials told at some stage by the Israeli embassy in Bonn that the daughter was being held, by they kept the news confidential, apparently on instruction from the Israelis.—AP.

Law Society Part I qualifying examination

In the Law Society's Part I Qualifying Examination on February 2, 1977, the following candidates were successful in the hands shown. (An asterisk indicates a distinction.)

The heads of examination are: 1, constitutional and administrative law and English legal system; 2, contract; 3, torts; 4, criminal law; 5, land (wholly or in part):

BIRMINGHAM

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OVERSEAS

Mrs Gandhi says she acted alone in proclaiming emergency without discussion with Cabinet

From Richard Wigg

Delhi, April 6. Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister of India, has conceded that she acted alone, and without consulting the Cabinet, in deciding the emergency in June 1975.

In an interview with *The Statesman* of Calcutta, the first since her resignation after the general election defeat on March 22, Mrs Gandhi declared: "So far as I am concerned I am out of politics just now."

She likened the emergency to a "deviation" and said: "Those are things that we cannot discuss behindhand."

Last week Mr Charan Singh, the Minister of Home Affairs in the Janata Government, told Parliament that the Cabinet had approved the proclamation on June 26, one day after the President had signed it on receipt from the Prime Minister's office.

When asked about Mr Sanjay Gandhi, her younger son, Mrs Gandhi said that there was no basis for stories that there was somebody guiding her privately from behind. "Whatever decisions were taken regarding government policy were in Cabinet," she emphasized. "Except for these two things everything else always came through various committees, or Cabinet, or committees of Cabinet."

Mrs Gandhi defended her son and Mr Bansi Lal, the former Defence Minister. Rep-

lying to a question about some Congress leaders now blaming her son for everything, she said: "I know, but one cannot—can you?—give credence to it. If things were so wrong surely they should have said that before. So far as I know Sanjay struck just to his five-point programme which was part of the Government programme since the 1950s, even during my father's time."

Of her own defeat in her constituency at Rae Bareilly, she said that there had been a campaign by the Opposition against her. She also complained of "exaggerated stories" spread by newspapers and others.

Questioned about the defection of Mr Jagjivan Ram, her Minister of Agriculture who is a member of the new Government, Mrs Gandhi said that he had not appeared to make a very serious issue of making the emergency when he saw her just before resigning. If he had given her even a hint, she felt that a way out could have been found.

She acknowledged that several Congress leaders now felt demoralized and uprooted. But this was not true of party workers in the field. Mrs Gandhi, who is 59, admitted that she was a "rebel" to feel the big burden is off my shoulders, but so many people from all walks of life still came to see her that she had not had time to decide her future plans yet or even where to live. She had also still to decide how to earn her living.

She was not seeking a post in the party or elsewhere.

When asked if she felt, on second thoughts, that she had miscalculated calling the election, Mrs Gandhi replied: "So far as the Government was concerned the election was certainly free and fair. But we know in many places the situation was not entirely impartial." She refused to elaborate.

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is to visit Delhi for talks with the new Government at the end of the month, it was learnt here today. The initiative for the meeting, it is understood, was taken by the Russians, who approached Mr A. B. Vajpayee, the Minister of External Affairs. They were apparently concerned by the cool remarks of Mr Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister, about the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty. Mr Vajpayee sought to reassure Mr G. K. Malhotra, the Soviet Ambassador, about the new Government's interest in good relations with the Soviet Union when he called last week.

A Soviet Embassy release said today that in a message to Mr Jagjivan Ram, the new Indian Defence Minister, his Soviet colleague had affirmed that he looked forward to "developing further" their military cooperation. Forty-one political detainees died in Indian prisons during the 19 months of the emergency, Mr Singh told Parliament today. But figures from three states including West Bengal were still awaited.

Most Pakistan results disputed

From Our Correspondent

Rawalpindi, April 6. Mr Iqbal Ahmad, the Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan, said today that if there was political frustration in the country over the outcome of the recent election, the commission could assuage it only to the extent of its constitutional and legal powers.

For political problems only a political solution could be devised, and it was not for the Election Commission to do so, he told a press conference in Rawalpindi.

He said that results in the election to the National Assembly and many in those to the provincial Assemblies had been disputed in complaints to the commission alleging official interference and irregularities. In a number of cases the commission had undertaken summary inquiries. Most cases should be decided by eight

election tribunals each headed by a chief justice or permanent judge of a high court.

Alliance of nine opposition parties had alleged that the election had been rigged by the Government whose candidates won 155 of the 200 seats. The Alliance demanded the resignation of the Government and of the Election Commission, and called for a fresh general election of the Government and of the Supreme Court and the Army.

Mr Jan said that the commission should not be blamed for the "misdeeds and corrupt practices of others." The commission had to rely on the official machinery which was not under its disciplinary control. Some "hair raising" incidents of gross malpractices had come to light in the course of preliminary inquiries. The commission could not have directly asked the armed

forces to help in the conduct of the election but he had forwarded a request by Professor Ghaffar Ahmad, the Opposition leader, for the assistance of the Army to Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister.

Mr Bhutto visited three provincial capitals, Karachi, Quetta and Peshawar during the week on the occasion of the forming of new governments in these provinces. Mr Iqbal Khan Jadoon, a defector from the Muslim League, displaced Mr Nasrullah Khan Khattak as the People's Party Chief Minister of the North West Frontier Province.

Mr Mustafa Jatoi was re-elected Chief Minister of Sindh and Mr Mohammad Khan Barozai Chief Minister of Baluchistan.

The new Government in Punjab is to be installed on Sunday and the Opposition plans to stage a mass protest.

Mao's son endorses new regime

Peking, April 6.—Mao An-ching, the only known living member of former chairman Mao Tse-tung's immediate family who has escaped purge or arrest, today expressed publicly his support for his father's successor, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. It was the first time that the People's Daily mentioned the name of Mao An-ching, Mao's second son, by his first wife Yang Kai-hui. He is about 53 years old.

Since the death of Mao Tse-tung in September, his widow Chiang Ching has been arrested as a member of the "gang of four", his nephew Mao Yuanxin was taken into custody over the same controversy in north-east China, and his daughter, Mao Ying, and his wife, Shao Hua, signed a statement in which they said they were not involved in the "gang of four" and are believed to be under arrest.

The party newspaper carried a report on its front page that in December Mao An-ching sent Marshal Ye Chien-ying a poem in Mao's calligraphy that the party vice-chairman and Defence Minister had composed in 1965.

This was a symbolic message, observers here said, expressing support by Mao An-ching for the new leadership. It is not known what Mao An-ching is doing at present. His father disclosed at one time that he had suffered mental health problems. In the inside pages of the paper, Mao An-ching and his wife Shao Hua signed an article attacking Chiang Ching's "gang of four" alliance. France-Press.

Help sought for suppressed El Salvador paper

By David Watts

A rare example of politically independent journalism in Central America ended in El Salvador last month when the Government ordered the closure of the daily newspaper *La Crónica*.

Though it has a circulation of only about 10,000, the newspaper had an influence disproportionate to its size. Despite a well-organized rearguard action, in which he managed to persuade the Government to allow the newspaper to retain its printing interests, the editor, Señor José Napoleón González, has fled El Salvador in fear of his life. He set off on a tour of European capitals in an attempt to win international support for a campaign to have the newspaper reopened.

Concerned with the conditions of the majority of the population of El Salvador, of whom 60 per cent are illiterate, and where 50 families own 80 per cent of the land, Señor González decided to devote himself to "seeking civilized and peaceful formulas to correct these injustices". Señor González feels that his

task is more urgent than ever, despite the recent increases in the value of El Salvador's coffee crop and despite United Nations' recommendations that the country's wealth should be used more to benefit the peasants.

He founded the newspaper, as a weekly publication in 1968. He soon earned the displeasure of the right-wing military Government by printing stories of allegedly fraudulent voting returns in La Unión and Sonsonate provinces in the general election of 1972. The Government reacted by applying economic measures against the newspaper.

What seems to have finally convinced the Government to close the newspaper were a number of human rights issues. The newspaper warmly endorsed President Carter's pledge to make respect for human rights a leading feature of his foreign policy. It has reported on the detention and torture of a Belgian priest who was later deported to Guatemala. It has also reported on abuse of human rights in Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil.

Beatle manager accused

New York, April 6.—Allen Klein, the former business manager for the Beatles, was indicted by a grand jury today on charges of failing to report more than \$216,000 (£127,000) income from the sale of promotional records.

The indictment said Mr Klein, aged 46, schemed to get promotional records at cost for

each release by the Beatles and then sold them "to wholesalers, rackjobbers and distributors at a profit."

Mr Klein, president and chief executive officer of Albco Industries Inc, was charged with attempted federal income tax evasion and filing false statements of tax returns for 1970, 1971 and 1972.—AP.

Leap in world population forecast

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, April 5. The world's population is now 4,083 million. It will reach 6,182 million in the year 2000 and will double itself by 2150. The Population Reference Bureau here has issued a report showing the populations of practically all countries in the world, calculating their rates of growth and estimating future totals on the basis of present growth rates.

The population of the United Kingdom now 56 million, will double in 693 years. Austria and Belgium have achieved no population growth and the Netherlands and Luxembourg have declining populations.

At the other end of the scale, the populations of Libya and Kuwait will double in 18 years, and those of Rhodesia, Mexico and a few other states in 20 years. The bureau estimates China's population to be 50 million, but concedes that it may be more than 30 million more than that. China will have a population of 1,126

million in 2000, and it will double in 41 years. As for India, its population is now 622 million and it will have 1,023 million people in 2000.

The estimate shows the ways and speed at which the balance of the world's population is changing. Western Europe has a population of 345,600,000. It will have 389 million people in 2000. In the same period, south America will go from 225 million people to 389 million. Central America from 113 million to 218 million, and sub-Saharan Africa from 323 million to 627 million.

The estimate also gives gross national products per capita. Kuwait comes at the top with \$11,510 (about £6,770), and Bhutan, Laos and Cambodia at the bottom with \$70. The United Kingdom has \$3,840, just under half Sweden's. Britain is even behind East Germany these days. It is just ahead of Czechoslovakia and comfortably ahead of the other communist countries, all south-eastern Europe, at \$1,100.

The differences in life expectancy between various regions of the world are disappearing. The world average is 59 years, while the regional average in Africa is 48 years (with a few west African states down at the bottom of the scale, 38 years), Asia 56, Latin America 62, and Europe 71.

Many of these figures should, of course, be treated with considerable caution. The bureau had to rely upon national estimates of income for communist and Third World countries whose governments often issue deliberately inflated figures. For many countries, population statistics are largely a matter of guess-work.

The estimates of the Population Reference Bureau were compiled by Mr Paul Myers, former Director of the foreign demographic analysis division of Commerce, and they probably represent as good a compilation as can be produced.



Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who arrived in London yesterday, seen with Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

Guerrilla war strain in Rhodesia

From Michael Knipe

Salisbury, April 6

A Rhodesian military spokesman said today that there are an estimated 2,500 African nationalist guerrillas operating inside the country. This is an increase of 500 on previous estimates. The spokesman added that there were believed to be "some thousands" of guerrillas undergoing training outside Rhodesia.

Although sources familiar with the tribal trust lands say that in many of them guerrillas are now moving around freely and making routine contact with the local population, the military spokesman insisted that as far as the Rhodesian authorities were concerned "there is not a 'rabble' there, but a well-organized, permanent, terrorist base in Rhodesia". This would not be allowed, he said, "we harass them all the time."

In an attempt to combat the guerrillas' contacts with the rural Africans, the authorities have stepped up their programme of resettling the people in protected villages.

In the Hondo valley, a main guerrilla infiltration route from Mozambique, the entire population of about 17,500 people are

being resettled in seven fenced and guarded villages.

The military spokesman admitted that some people were "not very happy" about moving but said that these were persuaded rather than forced to move. He added that when the programme was completed within the next few days about 250,000 people would be accommodated in protected villages.

The spokesman was giving an assessment of the military situation on the eve of the visit to Africa of Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, which is aimed at attempting to find a new formula for a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia.

The impression from the military briefing was that although the Rhodesian authorities regard the nationalist rebels as an inefficient, poorly trained "rabble", they are nevertheless placing an increasing strain on the Government's forces in terms of manpower, costs and subversion of the black civilian population, and that there is little sign of the Government forces gaining greater control of the situation.

The 2,500 guerrillas inside the country are spread through four military operational areas. In a number of areas they move in and out of the country at will

most of them—about 2,300—belong to Zanu (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army), the military wing of Zanu (Zimbabwe African National Union), and operate from bases in Mozambique, with access points along the entire Mozambique border. The remainder are from the military wing of Zapu (Zimbabwe African People's Union) and operate out of Zambia and through Botswana.

The United African National Council, which is led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, issued a statement today saying it would give serious consideration to a plan for the drawing up of an independence constitution for Rhodesia before the establishment of an interim government, a plan reported to be under consideration by the British Government.

Salisbury, April 6.—A Swiss-born Roman Catholic priest, Father Paul Egli, who was sentenced to five years' jail for failing to report the presence of guerrillas, today had the prison term cut to one year.

At his trial in Bulawayo in January, Father Egli, aged 45, admitted five charges of failing to report the presence of nationalist guerrillas at his mission near Fort Victoria.

Yugoslav doubts over human rights issue

By Roger Berthoud

The Yugoslavs are determined not to allow this summer's follow-up conference in Belgrade on security and co-operation in Europe to degenerate into an East-West slanging-match on human rights.

That was the firm impression left by Mr Stane Dolanc, secretary of the executive of the presidency of the Yugoslav League of Communists, at a press conference in London yesterday, which concluded three days as guest of the Labour Party.

"It is certain that the Belgrade conference will discuss all the issues discussed at the Helsinki conference (of 1975)", he said. He instanced economic and cultural cooperation. But he added: "We are of the view that it would be completely wrong to have human rights in the foreground. 'Nor do we want Belgrade to become a tribunal for mutual polemics and condemnation of each other. We want Belgrade to discuss the actual problems of Europe and the world, and to represent a significant stage in implementing all the Helsinki decisions', he said.

Mr Dolanc, who is 51, thought it was natural that human rights had become a "most attractive issue". But he believed mistakes were often made about what human rights actually were, where they began, and what dissidents were. He also wondered about the objective usefulness of human rights campaigns.

There were political prisoners in Yugoslavia, he said. "I don't know how many, but I know there are not very many, and that some of them have seriously violated our laws. Among others are some foreign agents, and we are going to arrest them in future too." The agents were mostly

of the Cominformist (pro-Moscow) variety, he said.

Asked whether there would be an amnesty for political prisoners before the Belgrade conference (the preparatory phase of which opens in June) Mr Dolanc said there was at least one amnesty a year in Yugoslavia. There would be one this year.

He parried questions about President Tito's eventual successor with some skill and humour. "I hope you are going to ask me this question about an heir for a long time to come", he said with a smile.

He did not know who would succeed President Tito. "We have our own system which is well organized and functions well. We have the presidency of the state, with eight members, and it will be quite normal for the Yugoslav system to operate as it is now operating."

As for President Tito's health, he was at present on a hunting trip, and had been carrying out all his official functions during his recent convalescence.

Mr Dolanc said he thought relations with the Soviet Union were "normal" and developing in a normal way. They were founded on the principles of mutual respect, non-interference and equality. "It is only on these foundations that Yugoslavia wants to develop relations with any country in the world", he said.

During his three days in London, Mr Dolanc and his delegation saw Mr Callaghan, Mr Foot, Leader of the Commons, Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and other Labour leaders. A statement issued yesterday jointly with the Labour Party called for "greater equality" in international relations and for "More equal and effective cooperation" in economic relations.

Mr Ron Hayward, General Secretary of the Labour Party, said he thought it was the first time his party had issued a joint statement with a communist delegation in Britain.

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First of all, he typed out a draft of this ad. (I automatically memorised it.) Then he thought he'd add a few more facts. So he typed the extra info onto another piece of paper and I memorised that too. Then he pressed a key leaving me to print out the final copy. Saving him the bother of typing the whole thing out again.

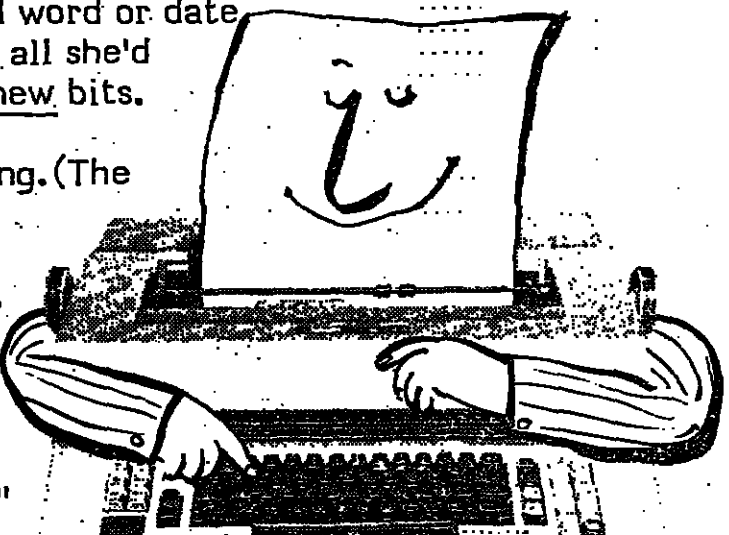
Now, just think how a machine like me could help you. The number of times you have to ask your secretary to re-type whole pages of material like reports, good quality standard letters and even urgently needed accurate general correspondence. And usually just to alter the odd word or date or name. With a Xerox 800 all she'd need to type would be the new bits. And leave the rest to me.

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And the money-saving. (An 800 can do the work of three ordinary machines.)

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SPORT

Golf

Newcomers eager to prove the masters

From Peter Ryde

Golf Correspondent

Augusta, Georgia, April 6

To a greater extent than usual

the present Masters tournament,

being tomorrow, suggests

challenge thrown out to the

new order to the old. That theme

is clear in the names of the

newcomers, who are

assumed to be the real masters

of the game. The names are

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Racing

Ad Lib Ra expected to change the Blewbury luck in classics

By Michael Seely

Fulke Johnson Houghton was

rather unlucky last season. His

long term prediction that Rose

would win the Oaks did not

prove entirely accurate, but

the filly certainly vindicated

his judgment when chasing home

Daniel Williams' brilliant

three-year-old, Pawns, at

Epsom.

Rose Bowl, who broke down at

the Royal Ascot, returned to form

in the autumn with a sparkling

victory in the Queen Elizabeth II

Stakes at Ascot. The filly

was touched off in the last stride

of the Champion Stakes by Virens.

No one could say that the

Blewbury trainer had an unsatisfactory

campaign, but by his own high

standards, things did not go

according to plan.

This year the trainer's hopes of

classic success are pinned on Ad

Lib Ra. Almost certainly, the last

produce of the wonderful old

Hyperion mare, Libra, who is now

22, the colt ended his two-year

career on a winning note when

beating Night Before at Newbury.

But he is not a winner of the

gold, as far as it went, looked good.

Crenshaw, who has only to stop

for a moment to be surrounded

by a host of admirers, somehow

kept his St Andrew's title swing

flowing accurately in the wind. In

the opening round tomorrow he

does not have to contend with

a rival who is no longer considered

a rookie outsider.

Horton feels the course is not

the problem in length it used to

be, but there is little room on the

ball at present and his remark re-

flects his own increased length

of stride. He is not, however, in

the contest he and O'Connor junior

seem in a different realm from the

rest of the field. Horton, by

keeping his head and not worrying

about length, might achieve the

same modest success that Peter

Butler managed for some years

here.

The Masters is the most conserva-

tive of gatherings. Officials and

spectators alike are to change but

this year, for the first time since

Clifford Roberts has, at over 80,

resigned his benevolent dic-

tatorship of the Masters. Since it

was only one step ahead of

the event, it boasts

two dozen committees involved in

administering the event.

The new chairman is Mr William

Lamb, a former professional golfer

and a keen supporter of the

game. Another change this year

will be the absence of Mr Long-

hurst's dulcet tones on television.

He has been replaced by Mr

Palmer, who has been in the

Palmer Springs, but the latest news is

that he is recovering slowly.

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Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



Getting re-started. Jean Baudrand too had a benign start in the textile world. His family in Lyons were at the centre of things, and then he married the daughter of one of the greatest entrepreneurs in this design field, Miki Sekers. In 1976, when Miki was already dead and Jean Baudrand in control, he had to contend with the swoop of monetary control of the business. By April 1977 he had the option "to pack my bags and go back to France" or to try to do something on his own account. "I had a great white elephant of a house to pay for, and we were so vulnerable, as a public company. We were bought—my style, which was part of Sekers design image, was criticized." Jean Baudrand then set about putting himself into business on his own account. Trained not only in design but in business management, he is a rare bird in the British net. "But no one in England wanted to know." They did in America, and now Jean Baudrand has a range of beautiful furnishing materials being made by Weave Corporation. This tulip motif is one of them.



Getting started. Anthony Ma, born in Hong Kong, and trained at the Berkshire College of Art vocational course. Last year he was commended in the Royal Society of Arts fashion bursaries. He specializes in those very soft, flattering and exquisitely made dresses which betray the sense of detail and the love of handwork and the willingness to labour lovingly which is a characteristic of the Far East. Making just in ones and twos now, Anthony Ma hopes to be able to set up his own business one day, and to date his best patron has been Peach Michelle, originally of Debenhams, late of Wakefords, and now, for the benefit of her many friends and customers, to be found at Plaff, 59 Knightsbridge. Although I picked out Anthony Ma's dress there, I have to add that Plaff to my experience has the biggest selection of evening clothes I have ever seen. Whatever your taste or size or needs or pocket, you must be able to find something there. This dress, by Anthony Ma, is called Butterfly.

Photograph by Mervyn Franklin

Getting started. This young man is Marc Broyer, French, with a background in fashion production and now a shop in Covent Garden. The shop, Les 2 Zebres, is at 38 Tavistock Street, WC2. M. Broyer's problem is to get his neat, new and eminently wearable men's clothes actually made in stuffy old Britain. So far, the shop has had to be filled with, it must be said, very attractive, casual clothes from many sources. But here is a designer, sharp, practical, trained by Lee Cooper, with a true handwriting and a solid direction who yet, when he approached most menswear designers in this country, is met with the attitude that how ever bad business they do not want to change their ways. More imaginative companies with manufacturing capacity, take note. The name is Marc Broyer, and you will be hearing it.



Youth, and the pre-eminence of British design

This newspaper being a journal of record, I was musing perforce last week on the career of Yves Saint Laurent. Even if the reports on his state of health were greatly exaggerated—dead on Monday, being interviewed after his collection on Tuesday—they do concentrate on two hopes. The first must be for anybody who enjoys fashion that so great a talent, so intuitive and graceful a designer may go on to delight and surprise us with many ideas yet. He is, after all, only 41, though that does make it the reputedly ominous 20-year span since he took over from Christian Dior, an inheritance as uncomfortable as many French thrones have proved to be, but in his case leading to renaissance, not collapse. The second hope must be that the unique place of Yves Saint Laurent in fashion record will be accurately covered.

One aspect of that specialness concerns me today. Yves Saint Laurent and Andre Courreges are the only two surviving really great designers who were reared in the great traditions of French haute couture. Courreges was trained by the inimitable Balenciaga and went on to develop the radical cut and supreme techniques and ethics of the Master, in quite his own way, and to impose a certain look on the whole conscious fashion world. But the world spins, and never faster than in fashion, and among others it has left behind is Courreges.

No hopeful could have had a more benign start than Saint Laurent. At the age of 17 he arrived in Paris from his native Oran with a family introduction to Michel de Brunhoff, head of French Vogue. De Brunhoff took the obviously brilliant boy to another friend, Christian Dior. He was hired, trained,

called by Dior "mon Dauphin" and regarded, at any rate among the designer end of this already massive business, as heir apparent. And he succeeded. When Christian Dior died in 1957, 10 years precisely since the launch of his omnipotent New Look, 21-year-old Yves Saint Laurent took his place. The crown contained thorns as well as diamonds. Acclaimed at first for presenting one, simple, easily understood line, the "Trapeze" which the least literate journalist and the silliest buyer and great wheels of (especially American) mass production could grasp, make, and promote with the Paris label and all the authority it carried, his own thing, altering skirts lengths, can you believe it, actually acting as though he was Dior.

The middle act was less happy. Surrendered to army service, Yves Saint Laurent surrendered his mind and his body in total collapse. When he recovered and was discharged, it was to find a suave, amiable and extremely competent man in his Dior shoes. He set up on his own, and in 1972 was branded as a traitor to his background when he announced that in future he would concentrate on ready-to-wear. He should have been ringed with garlands as the messiah of the new French fashion era.

Getting started in England is hedged with so many ifs, such social, technical, commercial and economic and aesthetic butts that I sometimes wonder how the young do it at all. They do, though, and the way that some of them do it can be seen next Wednesday, April 13, after the news on ITV. Faithful readers know how much I hate the implication that good design has got to be expensive and so be restricted to a privileged minority. Rubbish, say I. This is one of the few countries where you can buy smashing clothes to suit any size or type or taste, clothes with an inherent individuality, a precise handwriting at a fraction of what you would pay almost anywhere else, and I am not counting in devalued pounds either; I am counting in design preeminence. Only two garments in my 100 presentation next week cost more than £50, and they are in through my own incompetence, although both are so lovely I think they rate me some artistic licence. Most of the things though cost half of that figure, and many a fraction.

Wallis Shops opens the show with a group by a group—Sylvia Ayton, Gary Edwards, Michael Reeves, Valerie Couridge and Carolyn Freeman. It has been the genius of Jeffrey Wallis and his brother to mould a deliberately disparate clutch of talents to provide a cross-section of the market. Jeffrey is the only man I know bold enough to compute "design risk factor" on paper to a grand seminar—and to end up with a cohesive design look.

My second shot in the mass market area was Stirling Cooper, again available all over the country, again a firm which under Ronnie Stirling has recognized the wealth of young talent and the new direction of fashion. This season the things I liked

all turned out to be designed by Malaysian-born and St Martins School of Art-trained Tony Yong. Then there was marvellous French Connection, really and truly the dress next door, designed by a beautiful French girl, Nicole Farhi, made in India, marketed in London by efficient Stephen Marks, and altogether a special look at prices barely into double figures; then fabulous Lee Bender, owner, designer, moving spirit of her 14 Bus Stop shops. Janet Reger proved that the French do not have a monopoly on sexy lingerie, but I wanted to prove that the change in British habits from anything-goes-for-underneath—or bed—was really dead, so I asked Tricia Kerr-Cross, trained at St Martins, to show some of her immensely seductive, beautifully-designed and exquisitely made night things.

Fun and wit are essentials of fashion and Bridget Woods of Strawberry Studio certainly understands both. Arguably the most copied name at the teeny-bopper end of the market, she and her partner George Hammer set out in classic style to climb the commercial mountain. Trained at the London College of Fashion they set out to make seams meet at home. "I did the hard bits, and George did the easier bits," says Bridget, but read no inter-sex connotations into that, please. Bridget is just a practical lady.

Most of the sportswear in this country is imported, so I looked to Wendy Dagworthy for a cool, chic individual look, and to Georgia Loizu for some really pretty summer knitwear. Cherry Frizzell is a newcomer to my scene, and indeed started as a collector of antique lace. Laura Ashley can need little introduction, save to say that she started out as a textile house, synthesized the hopes and look of a whole generation and with her dazzling designer Lynda Kee Scott and Sonny has assured that the house will both maintain its intrinsic look but not get left (like Courreges) behind.

My finale in my dress next door show is Jean Varon or, rather, John Bates. John's start is already known to you, but one of the most rewarding things I found about assembling a collection which is not expensive, is widely available, covers all tastes was to reiterate the belief that good design is not a question of money. In Jean Varon you get as much of John Bates as you do in John Bates couture range, where it counts—style.

Another plus Paris was always said to offer was in the way of accessories, but no one can support this, surely Brian Lannard, owner and buyer of Sacha shoes, provided the most ravishing footwear accompaniment to those designers who were not shod by the equally delicious golden offerings of Midas, owned by John Turner. And if you hate waiting in the hairdresser, have you ever seen anything faster than the turn-arounds next Wednesday done by Kerry, Barbara and Carol, of Molton Brown? I do not how they got started, but I do know what time they got finished, and maybe that should be in my fashion records, too. So should the hats by Diane Loran.

£50,000 prize for teacher who gave 'life to Lord'

The Templeton Foundation Prize of £50,000 for progress in religion will be presented to Miss Chiara Lubich, founder of the Focolare Movement, by the Duke of Edinburgh in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey today.

A ceremony in Guildhall, Cardinal Willebrands, president of the Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity, said the Focolare Movement was a vital source for the renewal and future of the Church.

Miss Lubich explained that her movement began in Treviso, northern Italy, 34 years ago when poverty was rife and the war was having a terrible effect on the city and villages near by. Then a teacher, she offered her life "for ever to the Lord". So began a movement which has spread throughout the world crossing barriers between churches, cultures and religions.

Focolare, an Italian word meaning heart, friendship, or family, was given as a nickname to the group who began the movement with Miss Lubich in 1943. The theme of Focolare is love, and Miss Lubich said that through the movement "the world of love is coming to life without fuss".

The mass of people who pain our hearts are the atheists of East and West. They are the poorest people because they are poor without God and eternal life. Miss Lubich ended with the words of St John of the Cross: "Where you do not find love, put love and you will find love."

In awarding the annual prize to Miss Lubich, the foundation said she had been helping people of many denominations grow spiritually. Her contribution to promoting unity among Christians was one of the most outstanding achievements in inter-church and inter-faith relations.

Cardinal Willebrands said: "Christian history has not been exempt from stagnation, from the petrification of institutions which began under the impulse of love. The Focolare Movement is indispensable to ecumenism for it communicates our common commitment to Christ across the barriers we have grown up with."

Miss Lubich, who was born in Treviso in 1920, became a teacher in the surrounding villages. After university she became a leader of Catholic Action and of the Franciscan Third Order.

Like previous recipients of the award, Miss Lubich will use the money for charity. It is planned to enlarge the Focolare house at a Focolare hospital in Cameroon, to build houses in a shanty town near Recife, Brazil, to help to finance the last stage of a training centre in the Philippines, and to help the Town of Charity for handicapped children started by the Focolare in Rome.

Dr Jakobovits, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth, opened the ceremony at Guildhall with the reading of a psalm.

Mrs John Templeton said the award, which was first presented five years ago, was inspired partly by the statement of a scientist who said that when the history of the twentieth century was written the new discovery would be found in the realm of the spirit. Mrs Templeton said the award was intended to awaken man, or to make known to man, new revelations, new ideas about God, inspiration or thoughts that would enlighten uncharted areas.

The judges for the prize are: Queen Fabiol of the Belgians; the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople; M. Masakazu Echigo, leading Japanese Buddhist; Sir Bernard Lewis, Professor of Radio Astronomy, Manchester University; Mr A. J. Punt, former Indian ambassador in Italy; the Rev Dr Norman Vincent Peale, of New York; Prince Poon Pimail Diskul, president of the World Fellowship of Buddhists; Mr Edmund de Roover, chairman of the Council of Christians and Jews; and the Bishop of Winchester, Dr Todor.

Previous recipients have been: Mother Teresa of Calcutta (1973); Brother Roger of Taizé (1974); Sri Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1975) and Cardinal Suenens (1976).

Alcohol deadlier for women than for men

By Our Medical Correspondent
Tests on alcoholics at the Royal Free Hospital in Hampstead, London, have shown that women are more likely than men to develop medical complications from drinking and to die as a result. A report published in the *British Medical Journal* today gives the results of a follow-up of 106 alcoholics seen at the hospital in 1975.

Of 77 men and 23 women, almost all the women had signs of liver damage compared with only 15 per cent of the men. They have damage and mental disturbances were more than twice as common in the women as in the men. Within a year of the assessment of the men and five of the women had died.

Admissions to hospital for alcoholism have more than doubled in the past 10 years, the report says. Women still form a minority of such admissions, but in 1975 that may be because women are suspected of alcoholism less readily. Heavy drinking still carries a social stigma for women and is often done at home. But there is no evidence that the greater severity in women of the complications of alcoholism is due to delay in diagnosis; women do seem to be more likely to develop cirrhosis with a shorter period of excessive drinking.

University news

Oxford
The Shelly-Miles Prize has been awarded to S. B. Evers, scholar of St John's College.
Appointments
Lecturers: M. Williams, BA, PhD, will be Lecturer in the Department of Archaeology, University of Oxford, from 1977-78. Lecturers: M. Williams, BA, PhD, will be Lecturer in the Department of Archaeology, University of Oxford, from 1977-78. Lecturers: M. Williams, BA, PhD, will be Lecturer in the Department of Archaeology, University of Oxford, from 1977-78.

Liverpool
Dr J. K. Davies, MA, DPhil (Oxon), fellow and tutor in ancient history, Oxford College, Oxford, has been awarded the Rathbone Chair of Ancient History and Classical Archaeology from October 1 on the retirement of Professor F. W. Walbank.

Bradford
Honorary officers will be conferred on May 4 on Mr. J. MacBride, Member of the Nations Commission for Namibia, and Miss Josefa de Vasconcelos, sculptor.

Salford
The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed chancellor until June, 1979.

"Know what's so great about my hairstyle? I can touch it."

"I've discovered Allurell. It's fantastic. It works like a hairspray, but I can't feel it on my hair."

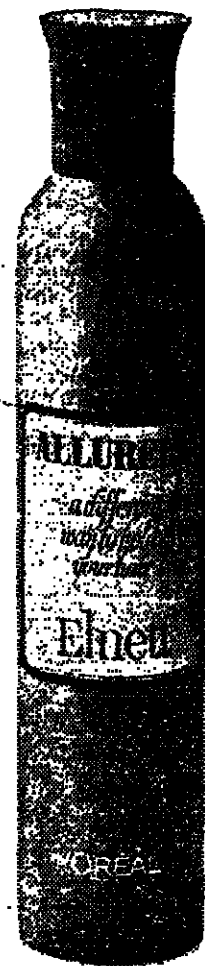
Allurell is an exciting new hair product from L'Oréal. It's the first hold you can't feel on your hair.

You use Allurell like a hairspray, but your hair feels completely natural when you touch it, and it moves freely.

Those Look-Don't-Touch days are over. Allurell gives you hair you love to touch and love to look at.

Allurell. It doesn't feel like a hair spray.

L'ORÉAL Because you're worth it.



ALLINSON

The Rough and the Smooth

Chances are your digestive system's not running smoothly. Why? Because today's refined and processed foods don't give your digestion the stimulus it needs: the roughage or natural fibre that absorbs moisture to keep food passing through efficiently.

The best way of restoring regularity to your system is bran, the outer layers of wheat. Try one or two tablespoons of Allinson Natural Bran Plus a day, and you'll soon note the difference. More, Bran Plus is fine-textured—a pleasant, easy extra to add to any meal; to breakfast cereals, soups, stews, pies and hosts more dishes. Bran is naturally present in many other Allinson products. Stoneground 100% Wholemeal Flour, Bran Biscuits, Bran Bread Mix—take your pick! And take the 'rough' to keep your system working smoothly.



CITROËN GS Pallas

"A Citroen GS has a ride every bit as good as, perhaps better than, a Rolls-Royce." This flattering comparison from a recent issue of 'Car' magazine should bring cheer to motorists currently in a mood of rebellion against the runaway inflation in new car prices, and who are additionally searching for a car that qualifies for minimum taxation under the new company cars tax law.

It was of course the celebrated Citroen hydropneumatic suspension that prompted 'Car' to eulogize in such terms but the GS Pallas is worthy of more detailed examination by those motorists who might automatically expect a drop in c.c. rating to portend an inevitable drop in luxury. A black vinyl or optional sunshine roof, protective chrome side strips and integral chrome wheel trims distinguish the Pallas at once from the other Citroen GS variations.

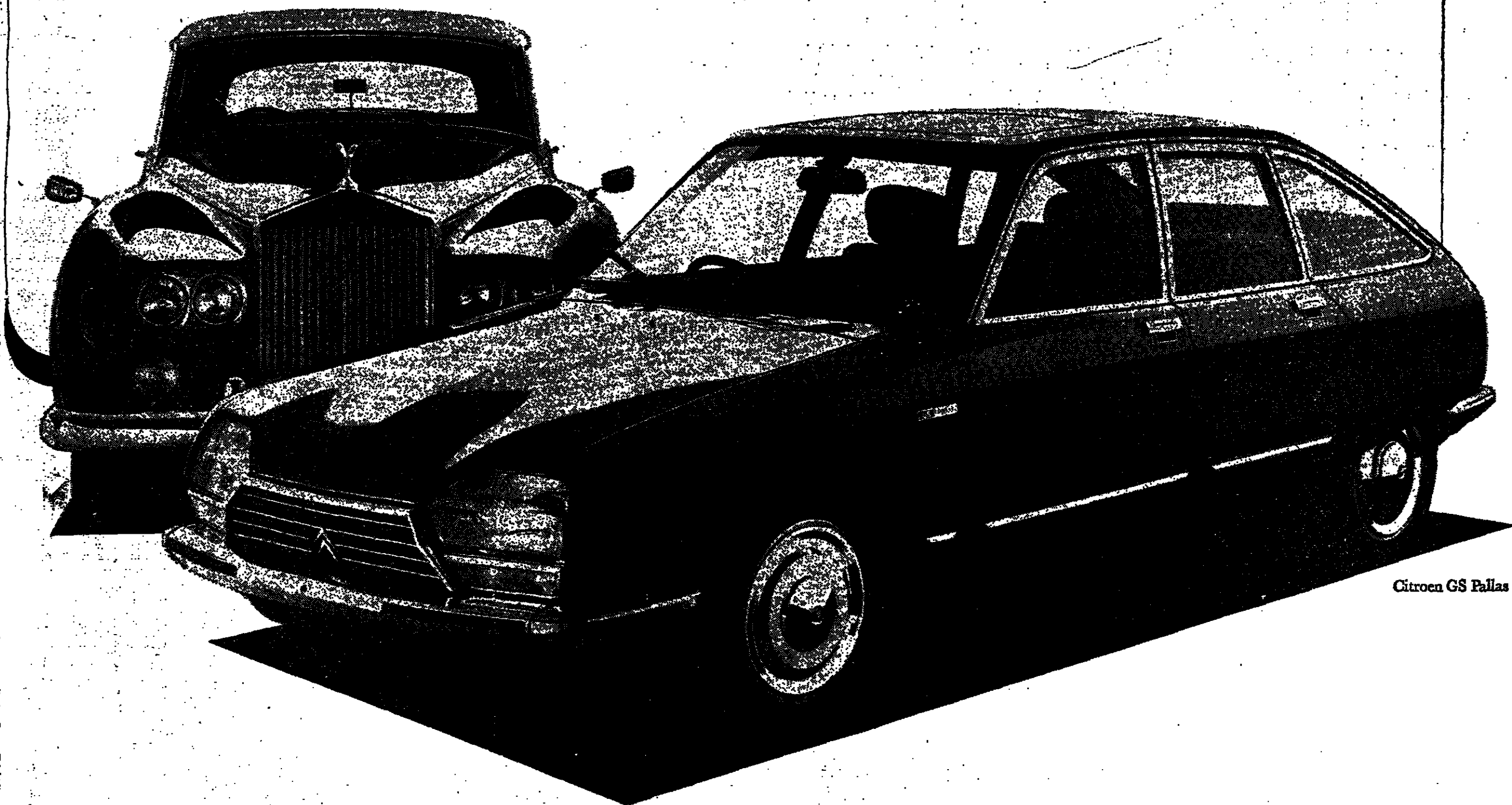
Less immediately obvious are the interior embellishments that positively position the Pallas in the luxury limousine class. The fully reclining front seats with headrests have a jersey cloth covering which is extended to the door panel upholstery. The rear seat has a foldaway central armrest. And the luxury pile fitted carpeting is also used to cushion the spacious rear parcel shelf.

The impressive Pallas dashboard layout includes warning lights to indicate front brake pad wear, battery charge, oil pressure, hydraulic pressure and choke. No less impressive in positioning the Pallas very definitely in the luxury class is the selection of standard fittings: heated rear window, electric screenwashers, two-speed wipers, hazard warning lights, electric clock, cigar lighter, trip mileage recorder, quartz halogen headlamps.

Worth remembering also is the fact that the 16.4 cu.ft. boot capacity of the Pallas is a totally rectangular box shape unimpeded by spare wheel or wheel arches. The aerodynamic GS design helps improve performance and reduce fuel consumption (41.55 mpg at a constant 55 mph). And in addition to its much praised smoothness, the hydropneumatic suspension also incorporates a self-levelling characteristic that maintains a constant height between the car body and the road surface despite any irregularities.

Apart from enjoying a ride that compares favourably with that of a Rolls-Royce, what makes a test drive in the Citroen GS Pallas so enticing is the possibility of discovering a saloon which could offer more in every respect than many cars you have hitherto considered more luxurious.

INFLATION AND THE NEW TAX LAWS COULD DRIVE YOU INTO THE ROLLS ROYCE CLASS.



Citroen GS Pallas

Ronald Butt

When one man's reactionary is another man's reformer

I had thought of giving the word "reactionary" as a present to my colleague Philip Howard for Easter, but there are limits even to professional generosity, so I am keeping it for myself. It is, after all, very much in the news. The "reactionary" nature of Mrs Thatcher and of the government she will lead if the unions bring this one down, is the ultimate threat by Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey in their efforts to cajole a stage three pay policy out of the union chiefs.

"If you don't let us have it," they have been telling Mr Jones, Mr Scanlon and the rest of that lugubrious band, "you will have to put up with a reactionary government under that reactionary lady, and you know what that means!" What precisely it does mean may not be specified, but such menaces are usually best kept in general terms.

Once upon a time, pointing over the Channel, British mothers would say to their naughty children: "Boney will get you if you don't behave," and but for Freud and child psychology, other British mothers a few decades ago would have threatened their recalcitrant infants with Hitler.

I do not know, supposing it were still in order to bamboozle the younger generation with stratagems of this sort, whom one would try to frighten them with Mr Bitcher, perhaps, or Mr Kosygin? The trouble is that they look more sad than frightening. The Greek Colonels might have filled the bill without offending anybody, but alas they are not available. President Amin would be promising material if he had not, somehow, come to seem more like black comedy than black terror.

Besides, a really effective bogeyman needs a big country. China may spring to mind but it has an air of amiability these days, and anyway the names are difficult. Indeed, perhaps the only thing out of Peking just now that can be expected to raise a shiver of apprehension, at least among the children of the progressive classes, is the thought of the red carpet they are putting out for Mrs Thatcher. Which brings us back to the main point.

Child-centred bogeymen may be thin on the ground these days, now that menace, like everything else, has been collectivized: they are certainly out of fashion. But a bogeywoman to frighten the unions? That would be quite acceptable and, to judge by ministerial reports, working

Mrs Thatcher: the label has been stuck on her in what are called progressive circles by a curious sleight of logic, and it is kept there by no stronger adhesive than constant repetition

well. Mr Healey wants a new and "satisfactory" pay policy, but what can he threaten the unions with if they do not play the game. There is not a great deal to hand—except Mrs Thatcher.

Some pedestrian minds may find the logic by which Labour ministers see, or say they see, Mrs Thatcher as their ultimate deterrent, somewhat elusive. They might even ask these ministers what precisely it is that the unions are supposed to be afraid of from Mrs Thatcher. To this the answer would be: "The same sort of confrontation as under Mr Heath."

The said pedestrian minds might then reply: "But surely it was precisely in order to shed a policy that might again lead to confrontation with the unions that the Conservative Party got rid of Mr Heath?" To this the ministerial response will not amount to much more than: "So what?" The truth is that the label "reactionary" has been stuck on Mrs Thatcher in what are called progressive circles by a curious sleight of logic, and it is kept there by no stronger adhesive than constant repetition.

But repetition can be a very strong adhesive. Indeed, it is also now apparent that all the elections of Steadford plainly don't think she is reactionary, and as we live in a society in which, quite properly, the politicians must propitiate the voters, it is not surprising that the label is so readily applied. Yet the notion of fundamental progress, paid for it is true by a few disagreeable happen-

evidence that, if the union leaders think one thing about Mrs Thatcher, the union rank-and-file, and particularly their wives, think another—which makes it harder to depict her as a kind of princess of darkness.

So what about that word "reactionary"? What exactly is it supposed to mean, apart from something bad? It is hard to say. It is a word that might have had the useful function of denoting the corruption of committed error, but it has been encrusted with the accretion of several centuries' disapproval. At the root of the trouble is the curious notion that history is the story of progress, and that progress is the broad trend of time has happened, and is happening, in the everlasting sunshine along the road of social improvement. When a course has been set, and is sanctified by progressive opinion, only a malign devil would ever think of challenging it, let alone cancelling a bit of it to start again.

I remember my history tutor, who was also an Anglo-Catholic clergyman, declaring in solemn tones: "When Pope Pius IX declared against progress, everyone said: 'The old boy must be dotty. He should go to Manchester and see for himself.'" He added: "Nowadays, we might not be so sure that he was dotty." And a few decades on, looking around us at what might well feel even more like a cesspool, we are inclined to say that the old boy was dotty. Yet the notion of fundamental progress, paid for it is true by a few disagreeable happen-

ings such as episodes of revolutionary terror, dies hard. It assumes that the sum of human happiness increases overall. It scorns the idea that good and evil, happiness and unhappiness, may be qualities that stay in roughly the same total balance in respect of each other, even if they take on different forms at different times. It assumes the ultimate rightness of progress as defined by progressives.

Above all, it assumes that progressives and progress can never take a wrong track, and that what they have done, no man must think of undoing. It is an interesting concept. It assumes that what we are doing now, provided it is different from what our parents and grandparents thought was right, must be progress. The other day a booklet written by a vicar and a doctor, and addressed to children, advised them against what is called nowadays sexual permissiveness. It actually said that certain sorts of behaviour were wrong.

Quick as a flash came the comment of a Dr Robert Snowden, described as the head of the family planning research unit at Exeter University. The booklet, he said, was "reactionary, the sort of thing that you would expect from the 1940s."

Then you have it. What is wrong. What is, must be right. But what will the rightness of the present be worth, when what will be in the future has come to pass? Will that is happening now

then seem wrong and reactionary? And just suppose that the people of the 1940s were in some ways more right, and even more happy, than we are. But that is as inconceivable an idea, it seems, as any belief in standards that have the force of absolutes. The only virtues are relative; the only certainty is that "progress" must generally point in the right direction, and "reaction" in the wrong.

Our social and moral notions are riddled with prejudices about unchallengeable progress, which seldom stop to ask if a basically wrong turn has been taken. I sometimes fear that a similar attitude has spilled over into politics. Indeed, it now seems to be as "reactionary" to question the plausibility of the political fashions of the progressives as it would be to challenge those of the conservative pill.

Yet I think that the political fashions may be questioned because, in the last resort, there can be no on them—there is more than is possible in connexion with many of the constrained determinants of social behaviour. Of course, it would be folly to say that there is no progress and no improvement.

There is also idiosyncrasy to refuse to consider whether in some fundamental ways we may have taken a politically wrong direction. As it happens, the behaviour of the present Government gives the lie to its own propaganda. They have themselves, especially on the questions of economic policy, taken over many of the attitudes which were anathema when the Tories first began to preach them vigorously in 1974.

To the professional progressive, a challenge to his approved *faits accomplis* is reaction. Yet why should not policies sometimes be reversed? may not public opinion just now be in a mood to re-examine the relationship between the responsibilities of the individual and those of the state? Why should people not react, through their politicians, against the things that experience has taught them to dislike?

Among the Oxford Dictionary's definitions of (political) reaction is "reversion of feeling." That is perhaps what we are now seeing from the public. The question is for how long, if the electorate goes on reacting with Mrs Thatcher, her political foes can continue to call her reactionary, without doing damage to themselves.

The case for bringing barbiturates into the Misuse of Drugs Act

A lethal drug the law has ignored for 40 years

'Withdrawal of barbiturates from a person who has been taking them to excess may bring fatal events'

In the past month a Home Office questionnaire on barbiturate abuse and illicit supply has landed on the desks of drug squads up and down Britain. At the same time the Campaign on the Use and Restriction of Barbiturates (Curb) has announced that it will finish its work later this year.

The fruits of the questionnaire and Curb will help administrators at the Department of Health and the Home Office to decide what to do to combat the abuse and addiction of the family of drugs. For while heroin and other drugs have engaged the attention of public and Parliament, barbiturates remain outside the Misuse of Drugs Act.

Barbiturates are sedatives with a long and honourable history of medical use, but as long ago as the 1930s doctors in Britain were expressing concern as a debate gathered force over whether or not they were addictive. In 1934 one expert wrote: "The actual danger to the public in this country at the present time from addiction is greater than that any other group of drugs even including the dangerous drugs which are controlled."

As the debate continued through the decades, British drug control legislation ignored the problem. Twice in the 1960s the Brain Committee examined drug addiction and in each of its reports it said that barbiturates should be closely watched.

In 1970 the Department of Health published a report on barbiturates, amphetamines, LSD and cannabis. The authors made no bones about the problem of addiction and its results. They wrote: "Abrupt withdrawal of barbiturates from a person who has been taking them to excess may bring a fatal sequence of events." Such events included serious fits and delirium.

In a state of addiction there would be confusion, defective judgement and loss of emotional control. The report concluded: "There is abundant evidence that doctors prescribe barbiturates in large quantities without very much regard for the risks." It was suggested that the amount of prescription should be limited, but the idea of creating controls under criminal law were deplored on the ground that addicts would simply find a substitute.

The Misuse of Drugs Act, the following year, did not include barbiturates in its schedule. The drafters of the Act

did not feel they were in a position to do anything about the drugs because too much was being prescribed to make controls practicable. It was also felt that the wrath of the medical lobby would be very great if the law interfered again in its prescribing rights.

There is no shortage of barbiturates on the streets for those who want them. Doctors have been deceived by an apparently innocent patient claiming to be away from home without a necessary prescription. Chemists' shops are burgled. There have been cases where doctors have been willing, innocently, to prescribe barbiturates to addicts and found themselves subsequently besieged by demands from others for prescriptions. Refusal to provide the prescriptions has produced violent scenes and the wrecking of surgeries.

The results of the drug can be seen in the casualty departments of the London hospitals which serve the West End. Since 1973 a barbiturate has been top of the list of drugs causing addicts overdoses dealt with by the Middlesex Hospital. At the other end of the scale there are the patients who have become addicted by accident, receiving barbiturates in hospital or from their doctors quite legitimately.

However, the amount of barbiturates prescribed did begin to drop as doctors became conscious of the dangers. Between 1971 and 1975 the amount prescribed by general practitioners fell by 30 per cent. In the meantime the Government's Standing Advisory Council on Drug Addiction proposed Curb as a method of reaching more doctors and their patients and aiding the

voluntary reduction in the use of the drugs.

It will be at least a year before the results of Curb are known, but the chances are that when they are compared with the police questionnaire results, inconsistency in result. If the trend of the decade continues, prescription will have dropped, but if police are likely to report that a considerable amount of barbiturates is none the less being abused.

In fact that prompted police officers some time ago to press the Home Office for action on barbiturates, and resulted in the questionnaire. Since then there has been no sign that things have improved.

Barbiturates have become a large part of the phenomenon of the multiple drug abuse who use a variety of drugs from narcotics to alcohol. Many registered addicts supplement their dosages with barbiturates. The death certificates of 320 drug addicts who died between 1968 and 1975 were scrutinized recently. In per cent of the cases barbiturates were mentioned as a primary cause of death and 18 per cent they were cited as a secondary cause.

There are no figures to show the total of addicts, but social workers and doctors would accept that the work of 1934 may still be true today notwithstanding the growth of narcotic addiction since the far-off days.

What happens next depends on the effects of Curb. If prescriptions have gone down enough, the drug may be manageable within the Misuse of Drugs Act, but there are 2,500 compounds in Britain which can be defined as barbiturates. Some doctors are happy to see a useful drug classed like heroin, and social workers are suspicious of further increases in numbers of controlled drugs. The argument is still y that a substitute will be found by the abusers. Yet if this case, abusers themselves argue that they would have found it by now since barbiturates can be expensive in the streets.

If there is legislation, then should be coupled with treatment. Barbiturate addicts do not have to be notified by doctors and little help is available for the addicts unless they are also taking narcotics. Yet barbiturates can be more lethal and generally destructive in addition than heroin in spite of its black reputation.

Stewart Tendler

The rubbish talked about amenity

An occasional series on new words and new meanings

In Southampton, and no doubt other districts whose local authorities prefer dishonest gobbledegook to plain words, the official name for a corporation rubbish dump is a "civic amenity site."

Amenity comes directly from a Latin root, and means pleasantness, good situation, climate, manners, or disposition. Concretely it means a pleasing feature, object, or characteristic. It can mean civility.

This harmless, hazy word has been taken up and debauched as a vague word, frequently in the plural. It is applied, understandably, to the more human and pleasurable aspects of a house, factory, town, and so on, as distinguished from the features of the house, factory, town, or so on, considered by itself. In its modern use it can also be used concretely, usually in the singular, to mean a particular advantageous or convenient feature of this kind. So people speak of social amenities, but they understand roughly what they mean.

Amenity woodland is said to

be uneconomic, though that should not be taken as sufficient reason for not planting it. Amenity beds in National Health Service hospitals are for patients who want a little more privacy and luxury than are available in the public wards and are prepared to pay for them. Amenity centres probably means places with clubrooms, bars, cinemas, fruit machines, playing fields, and other modern delights, and would be more helpfully described by a less woolly word than amenity.

Amenity is a word much favoured by estate agents and other branches of the property business. It is the quality that makes a desirable residence desirable; a favourable view favourably enhancing views in all directions; and other advertisements for unsellable slum properties that even the rats have deserted glow with promise.

Nevertheless, vague as well as vague though it is, amenity is an inconceivable word to apply to a rubbish dump. Amenity, in its new coat of garbage, is a misnomer that reeks of Double Think and Newspeak of 1984, only seven years to go. You will remember that the three slogans of the party in Oceania were: War is Peace, Freedom is Slavery, Ignorance is Strength. The propagandist who thought of those would have been gratified by their latest related slogan: Rubbish dumps are Civic Amenity Sites.

Philip Howard

Mr Rafael moves to 'a steady job' at home

Saying farewell to London, the Israeli with a plan for Middle East peace

An unusual envoy is moving to an unusual post: Mr Gideon Rafael, who says farewell as Israeli Ambassador this week, is to become adviser at the Foreign Ministry in Israel on "special projects".

Although he would not claim to have a private line to the Prime Minister, the fact that a new phase is opening in Middle East negotiations gives his appointment particular interest.

Mr Rafael, in his three years in London, has seen Anglo-Israeli relations improve from what he described as austere underdevelopment, at the time of the embargo on arms shipments, to a prospering recovery. There is more agreement than disagreement between the two countries.

If his embassy has never been slow to get on the telephone to complain about what he regarded as misleading report or tendentious headline, Israel has on the whole had a good press. "It is easier to write leaders than lead writers," he observed. He has a deep feeling for Britain, as one of the last remaining citadels of civility.

"The first thing in achieving a peaceful accommodation (a new word in the Middle East vocabulary) is respect for the other side," he says. "I believe in Arab-Israeli reconciliation, taking account of the realities. The process of achieving it is a constant activity. It is not going up and down like a combustion engine. It may be slow, it may be a long distance, but we have to proceed in a straight line."

"We have to determine the destination. The Israel-Arab accommodation must be built on the assumption of live and let live. The time factor must play a constructive role and not a negative one. This is the essence of President Carter's new approach: to start with the end and work backwards from there. We have to ensure the road and obstacles and the means, otherwise it is self-improvisation."

The time was when Israeli leaders could discuss the whole Middle East situation without mentioning the word Palestinian. (Gideon Rafael did so in London recently), but Mr Rafael sounds rather mellow on the subject.

"At no time in our history have we ever denied Palestinian aspirations," Mr Rafael affirms. "From the Churchill partition in 1922, to the armistice agreements in 1949, to our acceptance of the need for a settlement today, we have been aware of the Palestinians' identity."

The crux of the matter, as he argues it, is the "extreme leadership" the Palestinians have always had to bear, from the very beginning of their political organisation.

If the Middle East vessel (to change the metaphor) is overloaded, by the weight given to the Palestinian claims, then neither their problems, nor the overall Israel-Arab conflict, will be resolved. He fears because the vessel will capsize. The proportions have to be balanced.

Well, then, how? In a key statement on the subject, Mr Rafael has proposed an answer. Palestinian aspirations can be fulfilled within the framework of an Israel-Jordan peace settlement. (He is speaking of the Palestinians as a whole, not the P.L.O.) This requires prior agreement on three major issues: the demarcation of boundaries; the nature of the relationship between the states and the peoples; the measures for keeping the peace and guaranteeing mutual security.

"Whatever solution will be devised for the expression of Palestinian identity, a prior agreement has to be reached with Jordan on these three basic issues," Mr Rafael maintains.

Is such a prescription ever going to meet with Palestinian approval? "To promote the cause of peace in the Middle East," Mr Rafael believes, "neither theological disputations nor magic diplomatic formulas will do. We must engage in new approaches."

He is a man of ideas—for instance, he favours joint projects in the Middle East on mineral exploitation, water development, power generation

and agricultural planning, on the EEC model. He has also suggested a moratorium on weapon programmes; the money earned could be used for the resettlement of refugees and economic development.

Are such plans more than day-dreaming? In a farewell speech the Ambassador recalled the story of the beggar in a little Jewish town who was given the job of watching

Mr Gideon Rafael: respect for either side.

and agricultural planning, on the EEC model. He has also suggested a moratorium on weapon programmes; the money earned could be used for the resettlement of refugees and economic development.

Are such plans more than day-dreaming? In a farewell speech the Ambassador recalled the story of the beggar in a little Jewish town who was given the job of watching

for the Messiah because local people were so anxious not to miss his arrival. His was to sit at the top of a tree and keep a look-out. One he was asked by a friend, the work was like, "Well, pay's not much, but at least it's a steady job."

David Span

Diplomatic Correspondent

KEY'S OVE

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KEY'S OVE

The Times Diary

Christopher and his golden goose

tain age who normally attend such literary lunches would pay their £5 fee to honour such a raucous work. Presumably readers of the *Sunday Telegraph* to a woman, they did not. The attendance was sparse compared with that for such safe authors as Harry Secombe, Lord Home and David Niven.

A few of the advertised celebrities failed to show, though whether as a result of ill's sickness it is impossible to say. The absentees were Erid Bagnold, Jill Bennett and Dame Ninette de Valois, which gave the top table a masculine bias. The only star women who did arrive were Valerie Hobson and Lady Diana Cooper, who wore a sailor's cap (Hello!).

Rude began his speech with a rude anecdote about somebody splintering his bottom on a wash basin. But as soon as he said of Dame Rebecca West that he had "the most profound respect" for her, I could tell that he was going to fold out expectations and put the boot in; which he did by recalling

her relationship with H. G. Wells. Isherwood, wearing a brown velvet suit, preferred to answer questions rather than to make a speech. He did so inconspicuously and briefly. His most memorable response was to a question about how he had liked the film *Cabaret*, based on third hand on his novel, *Goodbye to Berlin*.

"It's impossible," he declared, "to dislike such a very golden goose." Which I suppose applies equally to his new book, *Christopher and his Kind*, already climbing steadily up the best-seller lists.

Clamming up

A bit of voluntary self-censorship at the "open" Carter White House. The man who passed on to the world the President's crack that "some people are concerned every time Brezhnev sneezes" has "voluntarily decided" to cease quoting Carter. He is Senator Alan Cranston, the Democratic whip, and number two in the Senate, who

has used his training as a journalist to take full notes of the President's comments to Congressional leaders and relay them to reporters afterwards.

Officialdom explained. After all, had not the President promised (but failed) to have a pool reporter sit in on Cabinet meetings and pass the word on? But after the Brezhnev crack, seen too late to have been gratuitously insensitive to the Soviet leader, somebody decided that enough is enough.

Hide away

Leather is very good to go to sea in, says Timothy Severin, and he should know because with his crew and helpers he built a leather boat. It is tied together with two miles of leather thong, and covered with 42 oxhides stitched with flax. It is shaped like a banana, smells bad, sails like a tea-tray, and, for the purposes of reporting its position at sea, is to be classed as an airliner.

The improbable boat is the *Brendan*, which Severin and friends have already sailed from Ireland to Iceland. Next month they will rejoin it, aiming to complete their voyage by sailing the 2,000 miles from Ireland to North America. The intention is to show that Irish monks could have reached there in the eighth century, 700 years before Columbus.

Reporting in London yesterday on the voyage so far, Severin said that *Brendan's* offensive odour had diminished. In the cold northern waters and that it had proved unnecessary to renew the wool-grease waterproofing in six months of sailing. At one time it had been thought the crew might have to spread the bottom of the boat with butter every few days to keep the water out.

Moreover the crew of five had all volunteered to rejoin for the second leg, despite *Brendan's* propensity to induce the most extreme forms of sea-sickness. They had weathered one Force 8 gale with "one man injured, one violently sea-sick, and three terrified," but were looking forward to facing the even worse rigours of rounding the ice-ledge of southern Greenland.

This time they are taking clothes in the medieval material, greased wool, and food of the medieval type—dried whale meat, lamb and fish and smoked pork—rather than modern package foods which proved impossible to preserve from the sea on the last trip.

Modern technology will help them, though when they radio their position to airliners passing overhead to be passed on to air traffic control.

Meanwhile the only grounds for supposing that Irish monks made the voyage remain persist-

ent rumours to that effect, perpetuated in some 120 medieval manuscripts, and some "unimpressive scratches" discovered in Newfoundland.

I am charmed by the delicacy of language on the label on a suspender belt bought by a reader in Jerusalem: "Special for pregnant women and for ladies of somewhat rounder."

Fighting fit

One of the first public duties of Sir Douglas Black, the newly-elected president of the Royal College of Physicians, will be to launch a fresh assault on smoking. Sir Douglas, Scots-born and trained in the best Tannochbrae tradition, said yesterday that the College's forthcoming counterblast to tobacco would be like a Presbyterian minister's sermon on sin. "We are," he declared, "agin it."

Sir Douglas, whose presidency was announced on Monday after the College's curious election procedure—a mixture of the College of Cardinals and an introduction to a "citizenry"—has been himself a "non-public smoker." He often lights up a pipe when nobody is looking.

But the new president's chief concern will be with morale in the health service, and the



thorny question of immigrant doctors—issues which his predecessor, Sir Cyril Clarke, worked hard to ameliorate, but which will not go away. Sir Cyril thought that health service morale was much higher than the press tended to suggest. Sir Douglas, who chooses his words carefully, declared: "It

is a mistake to look on the N as an ulcer of discontent in otherwise contented. It is unfair to single the health service. Certainly some doctors have had their differentials eroded, just as the aircraft maintenance but there is an overall prob of resources."

The new president thought that too many people in health service were spending too much time in unprofitable grumbling. Among the medical treatments available work is a particularly good one. Doctors may be suffering from the economic frost, the College itself is doing well. Their appeal for launched last October, has passed £1 million, and may soon have enough to the elegant Decimus But house next door to their premises in Regent's Park, which, being the work of Denys Lasdun, bears a resemblance to the foyer of National Theatre.

Strange rites in Hamerton old school reunion. West London Observer reports that the former pupils enjoy a "dinner fit for a king" which the main course is "toothsome" child can cure. Future reunions might thus be less well attended.



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A DISEASE OF MONEY

We must be grateful to Professor Lord Kaldor for reviving in our columns the controversy over the relationship between changes in the money supply and changes in the general price level. The question is obviously of the utmost importance. If, as we believe, inflation is primarily a disease of money and only secondarily a disease of the economy or of society, the approach to the problem of inflation must be very different from that which will be advocated by those who agree with Professor Lord Kaldor that there is no evident causal relationship between changes in the money supply and inflation.

Those of our readers who were not familiar with the controversy and had only read Lord Kaldor's letters would have little idea of the strength of Professor Milton Friedman's case, though it is Professor Friedman whom Lord Kaldor is really seeking to confute. In particular they would have no idea that the quantity theory of money was taught by every major British economist to deal with the question of money from Locke, through Hume, Thornton, Ricardo, Jevons and Marshall, to Keynes himself. Even Keynes's *General Theory* (1936) is entitled *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, and Chapter 21 on *The Theory of Prices* is a monetary theory, if not an entirely satisfactory one. Elsewhere he described the quantity theory of money, to which he contributed so much, as "undoubtedly in accordance with the facts".

General theory

The quantity theory of money is indeed based on the more general theory of supply and demand, the rudiments of which have been understood in every trading society. It treats money as a commodity open to exchange with other commodities. If the quantity of such a commodity is increased its value expressed in terms of other commodities will fall. Locke (1692) drew the contrast between a change in the general price level caused by a change in the supply of money, and a change in a particular price caused by a change in the supply of a particular commodity.

At this point the quantity theory of money is not radically different from a quantity theory of wheat. To assert that an increase in the supply of money will have no effect, or no causal effect, on the purchasing power of money is the same as to assert that an increase in the supply of wheat will have no effect, or no causal effect, on the price of wheat. It is reasonable to qualify the quantity theory of money in a number of ways, but to deny outright the quantity theory of money involves the same bold intellectual defiance of the observed facts as to deny that good harvests tend to reduce the price of wheat.

We have therefore a strongly developed classical theory, to which the contributions of Marshall and Keynes have in relatively modern times been particularly notable. Beyond the theory there has been empirical observation. It was first suggested in 1863 by Jevons that there was a consistent time lag of between one and two years between an increase in the money supply and an increase in prices. The existence of a time lag, or rather of two time lags—one the lag between an increase in the money supply and an increase in economic activity and another and longer one, between an increase in the money supply and an increase in prices—had first been observed by Hume in 1752. Professor Friedman independently discovered or rediscovered the time lag postulated by Jevons, showed that it was variable in different circumstances of expectation and showed that it could be traced

throughout the modern monetary history of the United States. Neither Friedman nor any other sane economist suggests that there is a simple, perfectly regular and automatic relationship between money supply and prices. Factors of expectation and liquidity preference (or velocity) certainly influence the time lag. The central assertion is that changes in the supply of money necessarily change the value of money; if the liquidity preference is constant, or returns to its original level, the change will be exactly proportionate, but the time lag, though tending to approximate to the years, will be variable. If this claim is true, then an independent control of the money supply, as by an independent central bank, is much the most powerful instrument of control of inflation, and without some effective control of the money supply, inflation is inevitable.

The critics have concentrated on two possible lines of attack. One is to show that the statistical work done by Professor Friedman and his school does not prove what it sets out to prove, and the other is to raise questions about the mechanism by which changes in the money supply are translated into changes in prices. The short answer to the second point is that an increase in the money supply tends to move prices significantly when it enters circulation, that is when it is spent. Government spending, not covered by revenue or borrowing, is the most immediate way of putting extra money into circulation.

Lord Kaldor refers to the latest of the statistical challenges. The article by Mr Roger Talling and Mr Frank Wilkinson in the *March Cambridge Economic Policy Review* does not however challenge the significant correlation between money supply and inflation in Britain in recent years, but argues that the correlation is dependent on the period 1973-75 and accounts for the correlation in that period on other grounds. "As the results are significant for the whole fifteen years taken together only when 1973-75 are included, the rest of this article will examine events in those years, to explain the real reasons for the acceleration of inflation which then took place."

Lines of attack

Here one should comment on the criticisms that have been made of Professor Mills for an alleged failure to distinguish between correlation and causality. Nobody thinks that correlation proves causality; correlation is however a test of a causal theory, and high correlation between two factors calls for explanation, which may be of four kinds, causal by either factor, having a common cause, or coincidental. In one correspondent's instance of sunrise and the delivery of *The Times*, the high correlation is indeed obviously explained by causality. *The Times* does not cause the sun to rise, but sunrise does determine the approximate time of delivery of a morning newspaper.

The correlation of money supply and inflation in individual years in the 1970s has been closer than it was during the 1960s. If one takes the world money supply in the 1960s the rate of inflation of prices, though broadly in line with the rate of increase in the money supply, was less irregular. Between 1960 and 1969 inflation moved from 1 per cent to 5 per cent, following an earlier growth of money supply from around 2 to 8 per cent, very much as a monetarist would expect, but more smoothly. From 1969, the peaks of inflation have followed the sharper movements in the global money supply (as a weighted sum of eleven industrial countries) with the expected lag of approximately two years. It may be that

in a period of gradual inflation prices tend to be administered steadily upwards in line with the general movement of money supply, but smooth out moderate changes. In a period of steeper inflation the rates of change are too sharp to be smoothed out.

At any rate the Talling and Wilkinson article does not question that the correlation of the rate of inflation and changes in the money supply has in the 1970s been a close one. They merely attribute it to special factors over a special period. Professor Friedman has had to defend himself against a multitude of similar statistical attacks and it is fair to say that these attacks have not overturned his theory. Indeed the whole of economic history is in his favour. Whenever and wherever there has been a rapid increase in the money supply, over and above the rate of growth of production, it has been followed by a rapid increase in prices. Stable prices over long periods have been associated with a stable, or gradually growing, supply of money. The quantity theory of money is based on common sense and common observation has been adopted and elaborated by the finest intellects to consider economic theory, and is consistent with all the facts. Only those who expect perfect consistency in short runs of imperfect statistics can bring instances to the contrary.

Lord Kaldor puts forward what seems to be an alternative theory of money. He believes that the money supply varies according to the demands of trade. This leaves open the question of what determines the demands of trade, or why, if the money supply is merely responsive to the demands of trade, the demands of trade themselves should not in money terms become infinite. In British postwar history the responsive view of money supply, that it should be allowed to reach the level which is wanted, has however, played an important part in policy.

Special factors

The effect of the responsive theory on policy can be seen by contrasting the experience since the war of those countries with independent central banks regulating the money supply as an independent function and those with dependent central banks regulating the money supply in response to the supposed needs of government. The United States, Germany and Switzerland have independent central banks. Britain, France and Italy have dependent central banks. The inflationary experience of the dependent central bank countries has consistently been worse, and in the 1970s has been very much worse, than the experience of the countries with independent central banks; in recent years the experience of unemployment has been at least equally bad. As a basis of policy the responsive theory of money supply has proved to be highly inflationary. Indeed the responsive theory comes down to saying that if inflation exists you have to finance more of it.

A final point may be made. It has been argued that the high correlation between rising money and rising prices is merely the consequence of both being on a rising trend. In fact the excess money supply fell from 22.2 per cent in 1973 to 12.4 per cent in 1974; price inflation fell from 24.2 per cent in 1973 to 16.5 per cent in 1974. A reduction of 9.8 per cent in excess money supply was followed two years later by a reduction of 7.7 per cent in the inflation rate of retail prices. This prediction of a major change of trend—a prediction available before any agreement on incomes policy—shows that events continue to be reasonably consistent with the expectations of monetary theory.

However, in fairness to those responsible for the AS (D) it should be made plain that the alignment does not affect the scheduled "area" and has been the subject of public local inquiries which received evidence on the problems of Magiovinum.

We understand that consideration is being given to the scale of archaeological excavation that may be arranged before and during road work; and that those responsible for the present proposals believe that they should not be detrimental to this great archaeological treasure. You faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ESKAN,
Chairman,
Milton Keynes Development Corporation,
Wavendon Tower,
Wavendon,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.
March 30.

relations with the United States, thus virtually cutting off her main source of credit for arms purchases. But again it is the Government's internal divisions (and especially Mr Erbakan's intransigence) which have done most to make progress towards a Cyprus settlement impossible. Perhaps most serious of all has been the growth of political violence, first on university campuses but lately also in the countryside and small towns. A hundred and fifty people have been reported killed (twenty of them last month) and nearly four thousand injured since Mr Demirel took office. Mr Demirel has blamed Mr Ecevit, accusing him of encouraging left-wing extremists in order to prove that the country is ungovernable without him. Mr Ecevit replies that the main aggressors are to be found in the youth movement of Colonel Turkey's party, and a recent report by the NSP Minister of the Interior at least partly bears him out. The first thing to hope, therefore, is that the elections do in fact take place without large-scale bloodshed and that Turkey is able to maintain her place beside India as one of the few developing countries where democracy can work.

Competition in off-course betting

From the Chairman of the Horse Race Totalisator Board.
Sir, In his article in *The Times* on April 2 Mr Marcel Berlins suggests that if the Tote were to have a supply of off-course cash betting there might be a temptation to give worse odds. This is a misunderstanding.

Under the Tote's scheme private bookmakers would remain on-course, making the starting prices and board prices on which punters could and would continue to bet in the cash betting shops and nothing the Tote proposes to do would stop them. We have also said that we would have no objection to off-course credit betting remaining in private hands. This would be an additional guarantee against the Tote giving worse SP odds than private bookmakers at present. We have said, too, that all the current variety of bets would be maintained and would be added to as ingenuity suggests and the punter requires.

Incidentally, it is rubbish to say that there is competition between bookmakers in cash betting shops except in ante-post betting. All make their bets on the same board prices and starting prices provided by Staxel. You cannot shop around for the best price in a betting shop where the great bulk of betting is ante-post. Another fallacy in Mr Berlins's article is that he thinks the Tote should prove that totalisator dividends are better than SP odds. The Tote is given a monopoly of off-course cash betting. It has nothing to do with the other. The totalisator runs pools and cannot in advance say what odds individuals will receive. That depends on the amount of money in a given pool and the number of winners. This is quite distinct from bookmaking where the bookmaker is able at all times to know what money is laid on each horse and to adjust his odds accordingly.

The Tote was set up in 1928 as one device to raise more money for racing. It is the Tote's case that the legalization of cash betting shops in 1961 frustrated this aim. The Tote was not allowed to open cash betting shops taking bets at SP as well as Tote dividends until 1972. In the meanwhile the bookmakers were able to set up 14,500 betting shops and, as this is traditionally almost entirely an SP minded country, the Tote, unable to compete, lost most of its market to the bookmakers.

Even now the Tote still has to establish to the magistrates that there is a shortage of betting facilities in an area before being granted a licence to open a cash betting shop offering SP and Tote dividends. Consequently, as the market had already been flooded by legal bookmakers' shops when it was illegal for the Tote to open them, only nine such applications have been granted. We have had, out of our 125 now profitable cash betting shops, it is therefore ridiculous to speak as though the Tote has in some way failed in competing with the private bookmakers because it was forbidden by law to do so.

As in France, Australia, the United States, Italy, Japan, Canada, and West Germany similar organizations to the Tote run efficiently all off-course betting, and in some cases on-course betting as well, why should there be any difficulty here? In the future the racing industry is a substantial beneficiary and in France alone the racing industry has received £73m in the last full year from the Pari-Mutuel whereas in Britain the bookmakers will pay a mere £9.7m to the Levy Board for the benefit of horseracing in the future.

Only in Britain could it be seriously argued that such an absurd state of affairs should be allowed to continue. Yours faithfully,
WOODROW WYATT, Chairman,
Horse Race Totalisator Board,
Tote House,
82-84 Bridge Street, EC4.
April 6.

Magiovinum

From Lord Campbell of Esker.
Sir, In response to the thoughtful letter (March 30) about Magiovinum from the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society, I want to make it clear that this development corporation has no authority over the alignment of the A5 (D) which, as a trunk road, is the responsibility of the Department of Transport. So the alignment of the A5 (D) is not a matter of archaeological considerations in the designated area that we employ our own archaeologists who together with a team of field workers have a forward programme of investigation, excavation, recovery and recording of finds.

However, in fairness to those responsible for the AS (D) it should be made plain that the alignment does not affect the scheduled "area" and has been the subject of public local inquiries which received evidence on the problems of Magiovinum. We understand that consideration is being given to the scale of archaeological excavation that may be arranged before and during road work; and that those responsible for the present proposals believe that they should not be detrimental to this great archaeological treasure. You faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ESKAN,
Chairman,
Milton Keynes Development Corporation,
Wavendon Tower,
Wavendon,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.
March 30.

Short back and sides
From Miss Stella Canino
Sir, Having read Colonel R. D. Sherbrooke-Walker's letter in *The Times* today, being a young woman with "short back and sides", I would gladly grow my hair if I could be assured that someone would, occasionally, open doors for me and especially give me his seat, although I have my doubts that this would work in London! Yours,
STELLA CANINO,
117a Hamilton Terrace, NW8,
March 30.

The film 'Jesus of Nazareth'

From Mrs J. Choyle

Sir, Will your TV critic Alan Coren look at another point of view? I was one of a group of village women at a meeting last night (April 4) when, in an interval, talk turned to the film *Jesus of Nazareth*. Without exception there was high praise for the production. All had found it moving, some said it explained things beautifully, some had found that their children watched it to the end without frowning, everyone was eager to select particular characters or incidents which in her view made the film outstanding; and all of us hoped to be able to see the second part on Easter Day.

In the instance I found your critic irritatingly clever; or cleverly irritating, which he may have intended. It seemed uncritical in him, for example, not to have noticed one or two of the extremely sensitive touches: the raising of Jesus's daughter ceased to become a rather clinical piece when the child, awakening, was folded into Jesus's arms; the approach of Judas to Jesus was a masterly comment on the reluctance of good men to face the dilemma of evil.

But above all your critic's thesis on the two Jesus Christs will not bear examination, in my opinion, as a criticism of failure. It is with the incomprehension of the two Christs that Christians and Jews wrestle all their lives. This film set out, presumably, only to tell in pictures the Gospel story (and it did so with quite outstanding success for viewers in this village if not elsewhere). Theologians themselves, and our critic may be one, surely first acknowledge that story's stark and almost forbidding simplicity before they enter a mind and spirit in its interpretation.

Yours faithfully,
JAN CHOYLE,
Rowney,
Evesham,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire.
April 5.

From Mr D. S. McGovern

Sir, The Monday review by Alan Coren of the television film, *Jesus of Nazareth*, was an utterly unfair and ungenerous piece of criticism. Apparently having conceived a scathing prejudice towards the film before he had even seen it, he then proceeded unashamedly to state it in his opening sentence: "The question was never whether *Jesus of Nazareth* was going to fail: the question was by how far it was going to fail, and why it was going to fail." The remainder of the review told us with much style and little substance how his prejudices were confirmed in the viewing.

The opposition which Mr Coren posits between "the Christ of Gospel record and the developed Christ of imagination" does not mean that the Christ of imagination is not real, at least, it does not. It is difficult to conceive of an imagined Christ which is not firmly rooted in Gospel record, whatever one's beliefs—these and a very few others are the only records we have. Until Mr Coren can produce evidence of this sense of opposition is something widespread, it is worthless as a critical criterion. Moreover, there is an entire lack of proportion in the assertion that this opposition is more difficult to reconcile in one's mind than that of Christ's divinity and humanity. For nineteen hundred years men have struggled with the latter, but I know of no one apart from Mr Coren who has written of the former.

Mr Coren states that it is not that Zeffirelli reduced Christ's divinity but that he "reduced" the "poetry of his humanity." Robert Powell's Jesus was "bereft of mythic force"—but since "mythic force" is by definition something

akin to divinity, it appears that Mr Coren has contradicted himself.

The qualities which Mr Coren blames Robert Powell for not having—riveting personal magnetism, power, authority, eloquence, magic—are not necessarily qualities which everyone expects. If one happens to believe that Christ is who he said he was, then one may take it for granted that divinity possesses these qualities; the truly remarkable thing about Christ from this point of view becomes his very ordinariness, not his "mythic force" which had been amply demonstrated to the Jews for several centuries already. Whether or not it is true, the doctrine that God became an ordinary man is far more astonishing than a doctrine that God became an extraordinary superman; hence the rather peculiar veneration which some Christians practise of very ordinary aspects of Jesus's person—the Sacred Heart, the Five Wounds, and the like. There is, however, no church that I know of dedicated to the "mythic force." If on the other hand one does not happen to believe in Christ's divinity, then it follows that one may find more interest in what is or seems to be unusual in him. In any event Mr Coren's own personal expectations of what Christ should be like are scarcely standards by which to condemn the film.

Again Mr Coren begins to contradict himself by complaining that the presentation was not "culturally authentic" when in the following paragraph he found fault with the film for its "concentrating upon the man in his historical context." He carps also at the "Hollywood biblical pishiternity" of the results, but considering that he has been but Hollywood backs populating the cast, I found this element kept rather surprisingly to a minimum.

My own merely personal impressions were that the film struck a rather original balance between cultural authenticity and sensory cinematic interpretation. Robert Powell's Jesus "was a very ordinary man indeed" and it is vastly to Mr Powell's credit that he had the insight to do this rather than— which would have been much easier—to portray him in a pseudo-romantic light more acceptable to those seeking a Superman. In and through this ordinariness Mr Powell conveyed great dignity, depth, and love; just as some maintain that in and through Jesus's humanity his divinity was revealed, and the indescribable truth of the Christian faith. "Riveting personal magnetism, power, authority, eloquence, magic..." these belong more to the Satan of *Paradise Lost*.

Last, Mr Coren clatters the WASP tropes issuing from the rabbinical lip. "Christ was not an Englishman," he sneers with dull literary-mindedness at the singular failure of imagination on the part of one who has made much of the developed Christ of the imagination. Presumably Mr Coren also rails against Shakespeare when Julius Caesar does not speak Latin and King Lear pronounces "I am content to be a little less zealous and to reflect that if other ages could present scriptural narrative in the trappings of their own time and tastes, then surely ours may do the same."

Yours very truly,
D. S. MCGOVERN,
68 Clancary Road,
Fulham, SW6.

From Mr David Burton

Sir, I was interested to see that a book has been produced to go with the television film, *Jesus of Nazareth*. May I point out that there is already a very good book on the market? It is also a best seller, the Bible. Yours faithfully,
DAVID BURTON,
South Park,
Keston, Kent.

Relationship between money supply and inflation

From Dr Norman Blackwell

Sir, Professor Mills in his letter to-day (April 4) is unfortunately mistaken in applying biological standards to economic statistics. When one looks at the National Science Foundation's data in economics—particularly time series data—the interdependence is so great that almost any two variables picked at random will move together sufficiently to show a significant correlation. Thus Professor Mills calculates a coefficient of $r=0.85$ between excess money supply and lagged inflation; for comparison I have calculated the correlation between the rate of increase in base wage rates and inflation over the same period and with the same lag.

Excess money supply	Increase in base wage rates
1965 4.7	2.5 1967
1966 1.9	4.7 1968
1967 7.8	5.4 1969
1968 4.0	6.4 1970
1969 1.3	9.4 1971
1970 7.8	7.1 1972
1971 11.4	9.2 1973
1972 23.4	16.1 1974
1973 22.2	24.2 1975

Professor Mills states that $r=0.848$, and that the probability of this occurring by chance is less than one in a hundred. However, his analysis seems to overlook certain points. It will be noted that the correlation between 1965 and 1966, 1967 and 1968, 1968 and 1969, 1969 and 1970, and 1972 and 1973, that is in five out of the eight possible cases, the change in the rate of growth of the money supply is in an opposite direction to the change in the inflation rate. While I would not suggest that monetary expansion cures inflation, something does appear to be wrong.

Both the money supply figures, and the rate of inflation figures have a clearly rising trend. In such a case a simple regression will misleadingly suggest a close relationship. Perhaps a more reliable result is obtained if an independent time trend is introduced, for one is then able to see the relationship between the rate of growth of the money stock, and the rate of inflation, without interference of an exogenous rise in both over time. If this is done it is discovered that a 1 per cent change in the money stock tends to occur with a change in the rate of inflation of 0.34 per cent two years later, but that there is a chance of between one in four and one in ten, that the change in the rate of inflation is 0.

On the basis of this evidence I do not claim that the rate of growth of the money supply has no effect on the rate of inflation whatsoever, but your figures cannot be said to establish the point.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN R. WEALE,
5 Windmill Hill,
Hampstead, NW3.

From Mr Martin R. Weale

Sir, I would like to add a note of caution to the conclusions Professor Mills draws today (April 4) concerning the effects of changes in the money supply on the rate of inflation. For your convenience I reproduce the figures here, which Professor Mills attributes to you.

Excess money supply	Increase in prices
1965 4.7	2.5 1967
1966 1.9	4.7 1968
1967 7.8	5.4 1969
1968 4.0	6.4 1970
1969 1.3	9.4 1971
1970 7.8	7.1 1972
1971 11.4	9.2 1973
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On the basis of this evidence I do not claim that the rate of growth of the money supply has no effect on the rate of inflation whatsoever, but your figures cannot be said to establish the point.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN R. WEALE,
5 Windmill Hill,
Hampstead, NW3.

No Haile Sellassie treasure abroad

From Crown Prince Asfa Wossen Haile Sellassie

Sir, Ever since my late father, Emperor Haile Sellassie, was deposed by the present Marxist-Leninist (their own description) military régime (who have, within two years, murdered three heads of state, two of them appointed by themselves), the world press, radio, and television have made much sport of the alleged billions of dollars, francs, or pounds which my father was supposed to have deposited in Switzerland to the great detriment of the Ethiopian people. Even serious organs of the press have indulged in the reckless pursuit of the figures quoted (always without the slightest proof or evidence—yet never qualified by doubt or hesitation) have ranged between four and six thousand million francs (sic). One French paper even quoted Swiss bankers as asking the late Emperor to withhold further deposits of gold, as their vaults were brimming over with his precious metal. I am told that a month or two ago a major German television network broadcast a similar programme. More recently, an Italian paper, amidst a welter of other factual inaccuracies, has referred to an accord between myself and the present Ethiopian régime to divide the billions allegedly deposited by my late father in Switzerland. I need hardly add that all this is utterly untrue.

Although I know all these allegations to be mendacious and slanderous of the memory of a great man, I have so far kept silent, as I wished first to make the most detailed investigation possible. These searches and inquiries, minute, accurate, widespread, and probing, have now been completed—thanks to the kind help of the British, Swiss, and other banking authorities. No avenue of approach, direct or indirect, has been neglected and I am now in a position to state, categorically and authoritatively, that not a single penny, cent, or franc has been located anywhere.

I trust that this statement, supported by ample facts and conclusive evidence, will silence the slanderers and allow my tormented family to live in peace.

Yours faithfully,
ASFA WOSSEN HAILE SELASSIE, Crown Prince of Ethiopia,
London.
April 5.

Annans on broadcasting

From the Managing Director of Capital Radio

Sir, Gerald Nethercott (April 1), former Manager of BBC Radio Nottingham, was right when he said (*The Times*, April 1) that Annans's suggestion of having off local BBC radio from its parent organization must be opposed tooth and nail. Nowhere did the Annans committee grasp the basic fact that "Big is Beautiful" where local radio is concerned—be it BBC or independent, engineering or programming.

A popular radio station with a large audience drawn to it by pop (or "pop and prattle" if you must) has, for example, an ability to educate far beyond anything that could be achieved by a state catering exclusively to minority interests. We at Capital Radio can—and do—use that ability to introduce our listeners to, for example, classical music. The result is that more Londoners listen to *The Collection*, our classical music programme, than any classical music programme on Radio 3.

The Annans report conceded that we appealed to a far wider audience than our critics gave us credit for. We also cover a far wider range of topics—never touched upon by Annans—qualitative research has shown us exactly what our audiences do and do not want. To give an audience a half hour programme on, say, dyslexia would be an open invitation to switch off on any wave length. To feed a reference to dyslexia into a phone-in programme is to bring the problem to the attention of a vast audience.

What is more, successful I.R. stations, and seven are already the most popular in their communities, are better able to serve their audience. By seeking from our listeners a more qualitative research needs of the area we can help the lonely, the elderly, the handicapped, and the school leaver in search of a job, for we have an enormously large body of people to call upon—and call upon them we do, not only for their understanding but also for their active help.

To imagine that a station catering for minority interests could achieve any of this is pie in the Annans sky and pie cut in unsatisfactory small portions. Yours faithfully,
JOHN WHITNEY,
Managing Director,
Capital Radio,
Euston Tower, NW1
April 4.

Fragile eggshells

From Mrs Stella Palmer

Sir, How reassuring to be told by the Poultry Research Centre that the shells of modern eggs are as good as they were 40 years ago! (report by your Agricultural Correspondent on Saturday, April 2). The reason they break so easily is that they are too fresh when we buy them.

Yet I am old enough to remember when the farmer's wife brought baskets of eggs to market travelling in a jolting cart over unmade roads. The baskets were at least 10 to 12 inches deep and the pressure of weight on the bottom layer must have been considerable. Some of the eggs were probably a weak old but some would have been collected that day.

With all respect to the scientists, the results of their 10 years' research only confirms my own admiration for the old-fashioned hen. I am, Sir, yours truly,
STELLA P. PALMER,
8 Turnbull Road,
Chichester,
Sussex.
April 3.

TURKEY'S OVERDUE ELECTION

The news that Turkey's general election is to be held in June rather than October will be generally welcomed by foreign governments that have important dealings with Turkey—particularly those of Greece, Cyprus and the United States—and probably also by the majority of the Turkish public. The parliament elected in October 1973 has suffered throughout its life from the lack of any coherent majority. The largest party in it is the Republican People's Party led by Mr Bulent Ecevit, of broadly social-democratic tint, whose "victory" in the 1973 election was widely hailed as a milestone in Turkey's history. But with only 186 seats out of 450 the RPP was not in a position to form a strong government. The government which it did form in early 1974 was a thoroughly uneasy coalition with the Islamic "National Salvation Party".

The major achievement (for such it was certainly considered in Turkey) of the Ecevit Government was the Cyprus "peace operation" of July-August 1974. Mr Ecevit thought he could exploit this to force new elections in which he would win an overall majority. This proved a grave miscalculation, for in Turkey the power of dissolution

is vested solely in parliament itself, and within parliament a majority emerged which was united in its resolve to prevent Mr Ecevit achieving his aims, although on virtually nothing else. This is the majority, led by Mr Demirel and his (conservative) Justice Party, which has ruled Turkey for the past two years. It too includes the NSP as well as two other right-of-centre parties and the small but bellicose National Action Party led by Colonel Turkey's army.

The Demirel Government has had some success in stimulating industrial investment, the credit for which is bitterly disputed between Mr Demirel himself and Mr Erbakan, the NSP leader, who controls the ministry of industry. But to finance her trade deficit Turkey has had to exhaust all available credit, and in the past three months her reserves have fallen dramatically. Mr Demirel would like to seek a solution in closer integration with the European Community, but Mr Erbakan objects to this on ideological grounds, and relations have in any case been soured by the laying-off of Turkish workers in Europe during the recession, by Turkish jealousy of Greece, and by the Cyprus issue. The latter issue has also bedevilled Turkey's

relations with the United States, thus virtually cutting off her main source of credit for arms purchases. But again it is the Government's internal divisions (and especially Mr Erbakan's intransigence) which have done most to make progress towards a Cyprus settlement impossible.

Perhaps most serious of all has been the growth of political violence, first on university campuses but lately also in the countryside and small towns. A hundred and fifty people have been reported killed (twenty of them last month) and nearly four thousand injured since Mr Demirel took office. Mr Demirel has blamed Mr Ecevit, accusing him of encouraging left-wing extremists in order to prove that the country is ungovernable without him. Mr Ecevit replies that the main aggressors are to be found in the youth movement of Colonel Turkey's party, and a recent report by the NSP Minister of the Interior at least partly bears him out. The first thing to hope, therefore, is that the elections do in fact take place without large-scale bloodshed and that Turkey is able to maintain her place beside India as one of the few developing countries where democracy can work.

Villagers can still have their game of cricket

Miller v Jackson and Another. Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane and Lord Justice Croomey.

The playing of cricket on a ground used by the village club for over 70 years should not be stopped by granting to the owners of an adjoining house an injunction to prevent the club from playing cricket on the ground. In 1972 the discretionary remedy of an injunction although they had established that balls hit for six and falling on their house and garden had caused damage in the past and might do so in the future. In modern conditions, the majority of the court decided, the interest of the public should prevail over that of the individual.

The Court of Appeal, Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane dissenting, so held in reserved judgments in allowing an appeal by Mr R. Jackson and Mr J. J. Croomey, on behalf of the village club, against an order of the High Court made by Mr Justice Keeble in an action by Mr John Edward Miller and his wife of High Friarside, Burroughfield, claiming damages in negligence and nuisance and an injunction restraining the club members from playing cricket on the ground without taking adequate steps to prevent balls being struck out of the ground on to their house and garden.

Mr Michael Kompasser, QC, and Mr James N. Harper for the club members; Mr James Chadwin, QC, and Mr Frederick Such for the Millers.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Lintz had his own cricket ground for the past 70 years.

Yet now, his Lordship was sorry to say, a High Court judge had issued an injunction to stop them—and at the instance of a newcomer who had a house on an estate on the edge of the ground which until four years ago was a field where cattle grazed. Now, however, the complaint was that when a batsman hit a six a ball had been known to land in his garden or on or near his house. His wife had got so upset that they did not go into the garden when cricket was being played. They said that it was intolerable and asked the judge to stop cricket being played; and he felt it must be so, with the consequence, his Lordship supposed, that the cricket ground would be turned to some other use.

His Lordship was surprised that the developers were allowed to build the houses so close to the ground, they should have been sited as not to interfere with the cricket. It was obvious to the villagers that there might be trouble when a batsman hit a six. In the first three years—1972, 1973 and 1974—quite a number of balls came over the boundary fence into the garden.

On a few occasions a tile was broken, a window smashed. The householder got their rates reduced. The club then raised the 6ft concrete fence to nearly 15ft at a cost of £500, and they told batsmen to try to drive the ball low for four and not hit it up for six.

That improved the situation so much that the rate reduction was discontinued.

But still a few balls did get over. The club said that in 1975 of 120 sixes hit six went into the house; in 1976 of 160 sixes hit nine went in.

The club had offered to remedy all the damage and pay all expenses; and it was a safety net over the garden—in fact everything possible short of stopping playing cricket on the ground. But every offer had been rejected. The Millers demanded that the club be closed down and had obtained legal aid to sue it.

They relied on the dictum of Lord Reid in *Bolton v Stone* (1951) AC 858, 867, that "if a cricket cannot be played on a ground without creating a substantial risk, then it should not be played there at all". His Lordship would agree if the houses or road were nearer the ground. No one would allow the garden of Lintz's house to be turned into a cricket ground. It would be too dangerous for the windows and people. But when the ground had been there for 70 years and the houses were newly built at its very edge, the club, though under a duty to use all reasonable care consistent with playing the game, had their rights in their ground. They had spent money labour and love in making the ground a safe place for cricket. A developer or purchaser of a house could not tell them: "Stop playing. Clear out."

Judges in the nineteenth century have had a different approach. If a batsman hit a ball over a fence into a garden he and the club would have been guilty of a developer or purchaser of a house could not tell them: "Stop playing. Clear out."

The only way the club could have resisted a claim of nuisance was by invoking the doctrine of derogation from grant. Until recently the cricket ground and neighbouring fields were owned by the National Coal Board, which let the ground to the club on a long lease for cricket. So long as the board owned the neighbouring field they could not complain of balls being hit out on to the field, nor could they have got an injunction to restrain the playing of cricket, for which purpose they had leased the ground; and when the board sold the land the purchaser and subsequent successors in title could also not complain of the occasional ball or balls going over the boundary fence into the garden.

But the case had not been pleaded by either side on trespass or derogation from grant; but in negligence or alternatively nuisance. That was quite right. But if a plaintiff sought an injunction to stop the playing of cricket he

must make his claim in nuisance. The essence of a private nuisance was that it was the unreasonable use by a man of his land to the detriment of his neighbour. The use by the club of the ground was a most reasonable use. No one could suggest that it was a nuisance to the neighbouring owners simply because an enthusiastic batsman occasionally hit a ball out of the ground for six.

Did it suddenly become a nuisance because one neighbour chose to build a house in such a position that it might be struck by the ball on the rare occasions when there was a hit for six? Plainly no. The building of the house did not convert the playing of cricket into a nuisance when it was not so before.

The case should be approached on principles applicable to modern conditions. There was a contest between the interest of the public at large and that of a private individual. The public interest lay in protecting the environment by preserving playing fields in the face of mounting development and enabling our youth to enjoy the benefits of outdoor games. The private interest lay in securing the privacy of home and garden without intrusion or interference by anyone.

It was not a question of damages, if by a million to one the cricket ball did out of the ground and cause damage, the club would pay. It was a question of an injunction. An injunction was a discretionary remedy. In a new situation like the present, the court had to think afresh how discretion should be exercised. It was a matter of degree. A balance had to be maintained between the individual's rights to enjoy his house and garden without the threat of damage and the rights of the public in general or a neighbour to engage in lawful pastimes.

Where the damage or potential damage was physical, there was, subject to one point, no excuse which exonerated the club from liability in nuisance so long as they had done or threatened to do. The one strong point in their favour was that they or their predecessors had been playing cricket on the ground for 70 years. Could the club take advantage of the fact that the Millers had put themselves in such a position by coming to occupy a house on the edge of a small cricket field, with the result that what was not a nuisance in the past now became a nuisance?

If the matter were res integra, his Lordship confessed that he would be inclined to find for the club. It was a long established activity, in itself innocuous, should be brought to an end because someone chose to build a house near by and so turn an innocent pastime into an actionable nuisance. But the question was not open. The very problem that decision involved the assumption, apparently never questioned, that it was no answer to a claim of nuisance that if the Millers had stayed in their garden while matches

were in progress they would be in real danger.

On the claim in negligence, it was obvious that injury to property would be foreseeable and foreseen. The club said that they had taken or offered to take all reasonable steps to protect the Millers from harm and so should not be liable on the basis of lack of reasonable care for the safety of their neighbours.

That argument was fallacious. There was no obligation on the Millers to protect themselves in their own home from the club's activities. Even if there were, it would be unreasonable to expect them to live behind shutters during summer weekends and to stay out of their garden; and the job of roofing over the garden with wire mesh was impracticable. There was no way in which damage to their property could reasonably be prevented except by ceasing to play cricket. The judge had so found and it would be improper to depart from his finding even if his Lordship were minded to— which he was not. The complaint was about a series of incidents or, perhaps, a continuing failure to prevent incidents from happening, coupled with the certainty that the injury would happen again. The risk of injury to person and property was so great that every time a ball came over the fence it had been damage to the Millers, the defendants were guilty of negligence.

On the claim in nuisance, there was a use by the club of their land involving an unreasonable interference with the Millers' enjoyment of their land. The only question was whether the interference was unreasonable. It was a matter of degree. A balance had to be maintained between the individual's rights to enjoy his house and garden without the threat of damage and the rights of the public in general or a neighbour to engage in lawful pastimes.

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brought the trouble on his own head by building a house so close to the defendant's premises that he would inevitably be affected by his activities where no one had been affected previously. Maybe that rule worked injustice. But the court was bound by *Stargis v Bridgman* and it was not for the Court of Appeal to alter a rule which had stood for so long.

The club were guilty of both negligence and nuisance. Should the court give discretionary relief or leave the Millers to their remedy in damages? So long as the present situation existed damages could not be said to provide an adequate form of relief.

His Lordship would accordingly uphold the injunction but postpone its operation for 12 months to enable the club to look elsewhere for an alternative pitch. The effect would be that the Millers would have to stay out of their garden until the end of the cricket season but thereafter would be free to use it as they wished.

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No injunction to stop alleged offence

Apple Corps Ltd and Others v Lingasong Ltd and Another. Before Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor.

The Beatles and their company, Apple Corps Ltd, were refused an injunction to prevent the manufacture, sale or distribution of gramophone records produced from a tape recording of an early performance by the Beatles in Hamburg in alleged contravention of section 1 of the Dramatic and Musical Performers' Protection Act, 1958. His Lordship dismissed with costs a motion for such an injunction against Lingasong Ltd, of Bolton Street, London, and Mr Paul Murphy, of Woking, Surrey.

Mr Richard Scott, QC, and Mr John Mummery for Apple Corps and the Beatles; Mr Allan Heyman, QC, and Mr Edward Bamford for the defendants.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR said that in 1961 or 1962 the Beatles performed a number of songs at a club in Hamburg. A tape recording was made by Mr E. V. Taylor. Oral permission was given by one of the Beatles in the presence of the others, but no consent in writing was ever given. In 1963 Mr Taylor offered to sell the tape recording to Mr Epstein, the Beatles' manager at the time, which Mr Taylor refused.

In 1973 Mr Taylor approached Mr A. E. Williams, a former manager of the Beatles, who offered the tape or tapes to Apple Corps, but received no reply. Later Mr Williams gave the tapes to two of the Beatles and offered to sell them for £10,000 with royalties, but no sale resulted. Finally, Mr Williams met Mr Murphy, the second defendant, who was interested and began to arrange for them to be converted into gramophone records by Lingasong Ltd.

Apple Corps and the four Beatles now sought injunctions restraining Lingasong and Mr Murphy, its sole director, from making, selling or distributing records or tapes reproducing the Hamburg performances, from pasting off, or from unlawfully interfering with the plaintiffs' trade or business or legal relations.

In December, 1976, an article appeared in *Music Week*, under the heading "Worldwide release for pre-EMI Beatles set", referring to the proposed issue of the records and to a letter from Mr Epstein said to prove that Mr Taylor owned the tapes and was allowed to release them. But the letter plainly did nothing of the sort.

On January 21, the plaintiffs' solicitors made inquiries to find out what was going on and were told that the records would be released shortly.

After further inquiries they were told on March 23 that the records would be in the shops within two to three months, but might not be released in England as an EMI record of the Beatles was due to appear in May. On April 1 the plaintiffs' solicitors wrote stating that they would institute proceedings to prevent the making, sale or distribution of the

records unless they received suitable undertakings that afternoon. That was the first intimation by the plaintiffs of any objection to what the defendants proposed to do. No satisfactory undertakings were forthcoming and the notice of motion was issued the same day.

Mr Scott based his claim, not on ownership or copyright, but on the Dramatic and Musical Performers' Protection Act, 1958 (replacing a similar Act of 1925) and the Performers' Protection Act, 1953. Section 1 of the 1958 Act made it an offence knowingly to make a record, directly or indirectly or by means of the performance of a dramatic or musical work without the consent in writing of the performer, or to sell, distribute or use such a record. The penalties, under the Performers' Protection Act, 1972, had been increased from a fine not exceeding 40s for each record and not exceeding £50 for any one transaction to fines not exceeding £20 for each record and £400 for any one transaction; with an added liability to imprisonment for not more than two years.

The long title to the 1963 Act was "An Act to amend the law relating to the protection of performers so as to give effect to a Convention entered into at Rome on October 26, 1951". Article 7 of the Convention was aimed at preventing the reproduction of performances without the performers' consent. Mr Scott contended that the object of the 1958 and 1963 Acts was to protect performers.

Although the specific remedy provided was merely prosecution and fine or imprisonment, the Acts, it was argued, nevertheless conferred on the individuals protected a right of civil action. Reliance was placed on *Cutler v Wandsworth Stadium Ltd* (1949) AC 398, 407, 408, and *J. Bolinger v Costa Brava Wine Co Ltd* (1950) 1 Ch 252, the principle of which it was said had not been considered by Mr Justice McCordie in *Musical Performers' Protection Association Ltd v British International Pictures Ltd* (1930) 46 TLR 485, a case against him which Mr Scott sought to distinguish. Mr Justice McCordie had held that section 1 of the 1925 Act, in substantially the same terms as section 1 of the 1958 Act, had not given aggrieved performers any civil remedy. It was argued that the 1963 Act and the Convention had changed the position. Mr Heyman contended the reverse.

Whatever might have been the position if the 1925 and 1958 Acts had stood alone, it would be wrong to construe them as if no Copyright Acts had ever existed. Side by side with individual right of property given by the Copyright Act, 1956, Parliament had enacted the limited remedies laid down by the 1925 and 1958 Acts and had abstained from conferring any copyright in a performance. What Mr Scott was trying to do was to bring into being a right of action for breach of a statutory duty which would achieve something of the effect of a copyright in something that Parliament had

restrained from making the subject of copyright.

His Lordship could only read the selection by Parliament of prosecution as the sole overt remedy as being an act of deliberate selection and not as an omission; that was emphasized by the re-enactment of section 1 of the 1925 Act by section 1 of the 1958 Act. Despite the interesting decision of Mr Justice McCordie, Mr Scott had a further contention based on there being an unlawful act which would interfere with trade or business, and amount to what was ought to be called the tort of unfair competition. He relied on *Torquay Hotel Co Ltd v Cousins* (1969) 2 Ch 105 and *Acrow (Automation) Ltd v Rex Chainbelt Inc* (1971) 1 WLR 1674, 1682. In the end the claim came down to a claim that there was a tort of unfair competition of the reputation of others by an unlawful act, and his Lordship found it difficult to see any real basis on the facts for such a claim.

A further consideration was the complete inactivity of the plaintiffs until April 1, when their solicitors wrote the letter before action and issued their writ. Until then they had given no sign of objection or protest, although they had long known of the tapes and of attempts to exploit them commercially. His Lordship could not treat seriously the contention that the plaintiffs had not thought of the possibility of the records being issued in England and commercially placed only publication in the United States. Not until the defendants were far along the road towards issuing the records, and had incurred the expense of processing the tapes to improve their quality and had manufactured the records, did the plaintiffs strike on the very day when they uttered their first warning. Such inactivity was inadequate enough to make the court reluctant to intervene by granting the equitable remedy of injunction.

Furthermore, it was common ground that some sort of oral consent was given to the making of the original tape, and that consent might well have been wide enough to cover the making of the records, which failed to satisfy section 1 of the 1958 Act only because the consent was not in writing.

Looking at the matter as a whole, including what seemed to his Lordship, the absence of steadiness of the plaintiffs' claim to any right of civil action and the inequity of their last minute proceedings after months of silence in the face of obvious possibility, if no more, of records being made from the tapes for commercial purposes, his Lordship could see no balance of convenience requiring the grant of an injunction, and accordingly the motion would be dismissed.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Shaw and Sir David Cairns) refused to grant Apple Corps and the Beatles an injunction pending the hearing of their appeal from the Vice-Chancellor's order.

Solicitors: Fyfe, Chalmers & Kassar, Holmes & Partners.

This monument to our city-state and its deities may survive the very seasons themselves.

Pericles. The Greatest Statesman of Ancient Athens 447 B.C.



For ten months of the year, and every year, countless thousands of people, from all corners of the modern world, set out on a pilgrimage to witness perhaps the most awe-inspiring monument in all the ancient world.

A stunning architectural achievement, the radiantly beautiful Parthenon on the Acropolis, was built wholly of marble and conceals structural refinements that continue to baffle the world. An unsymmetrical marvel that to us, mere humans, appears symmetrical.

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Or the Saronic Isles, Aegina, Poros, Hydra and Spetsae. Each a perfect island paradise of soft sand and miniature villages.

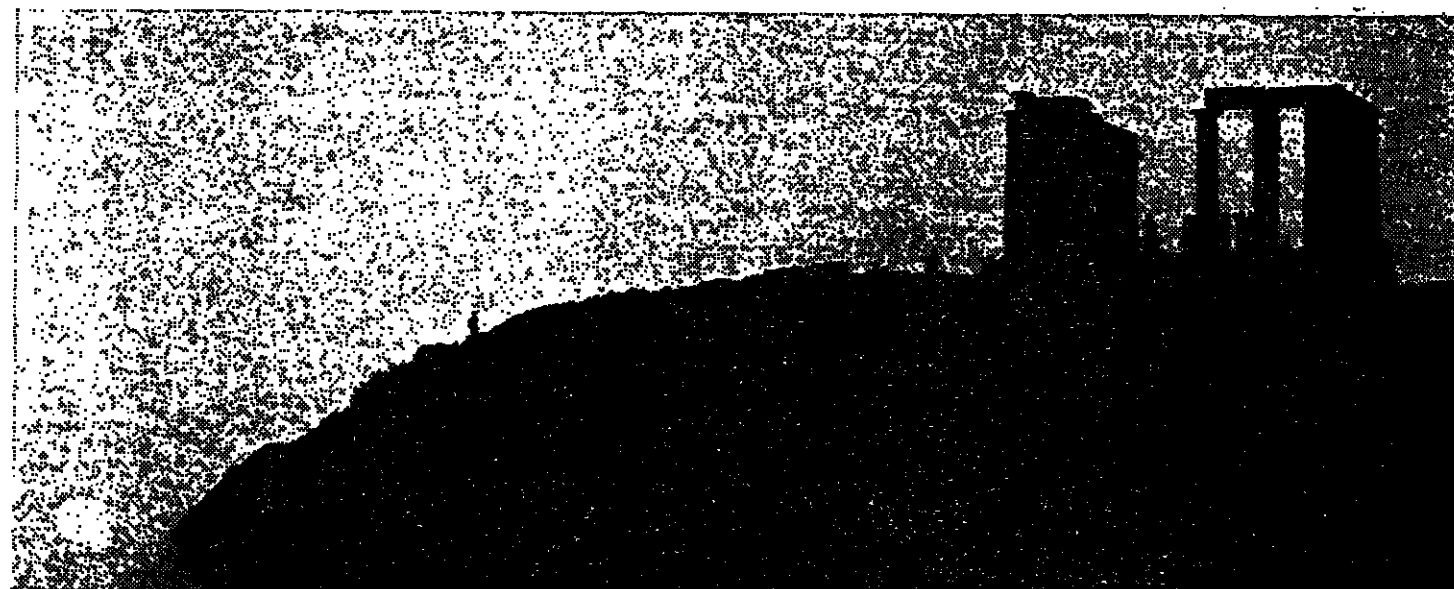
Or Evia, a massive peninsula-like island created, it would seem, solely for the sun-worshipper. Mile after mile of golden beaches, including that oasis in a supersonic world, the deserted cove.

Or further afield, the breathtaking splendour of Delphi, the ghostly quiet of Olympia, and even Marathon itself, a modest twenty-six miles and a few hundred yards away (as the athlete runs).

Athens, and in fact the whole of the Grecian World, has a welcome that stretches from the first day of spring to the last day of winter.

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Who can say which month you will choose to begin your Grecian adventure? But one thing we are sure of. No month in Athens would be complete without a journey to the majestic monument that once filled Pericles' dreams.



Greece and the Hellenic Isles. They're closer than you think.



COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 6: The Right Hon James Callaghan, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of the Queen this morning and subsequently had the honour of being invited to luncheon with Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Major Charles Fenwick, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this evening from Saudi Arabia.

The Queen was represented by the Duke of Beaufort at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Cobham which was held in Worcester Cathedral this afternoon.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by the Earl Waldegrave.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Captain Timothy Ward.

CLARENCE HOUSE
April 6: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened the new Medical Unit of the National Society for Epilepsy at the Chalfont Centre for Epilepsy, Chalfont St Peter.

Her Majesty subsequently visited Milton's Cottage at Chalfont St Giles.

Mr Patrick Campbell-Preston and Mrs Maria Gillist were in attendance.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by Brigadier Lord Bellomont at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Cobham which was held in Worcester Cathedral this afternoon.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
April 6: Prince and Princess of Wales and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were represented by the Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Cobham which was held in Worcester Cathedral this afternoon.

A memorial service for Lord Cranborne will be held at St Margaret's Westminster, on Tuesday, May 3, at noon.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Dr R. G. Murray, principal lecturer in history, Cambridge College of Arts and Technology, to be an assistant chief registrar of the Council for Academic Awards from September 1.

Professor I. M. Ashworth, Chief Scientist to the Central Policy Review Staff, to be Cabinet Office representative on the Advisory Board for the Research Councils in succession to Mr Kenneth Berrill, and Dr D. S. Davies, Chief Scientist, Department of Industry, and Dr J. L. Gowan, secretary of the Medical Research Council, to be members.

Mr Lewis Waddell, director of the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust, to be chairman of the Personal Social Services Council, an advisory body to the Department of Health and Social Services.

Today's engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are present at Maundy Service and distribute Royal Maundy, Westminster Abbey, 11.

The Lord Mayor of London attends the send-off ceremony for the Morris Clubs of London's dance to Norwich, Guildhall Yard, 3.

Exhibition: J. R. Tolkien, including books, manuscripts and drawings, National Book League, 10-6 (final day).

British Theatre Museum, Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, West Kensington, 11-5.

Royal Mews, open to public, Buckingham Palace Road, 2-4.

Tomorrow

St Matthew Passion: J. S. Bach, choir and orchestra of Cantores London, St Giles Church, Cripplegate, Barbican, 6.30.

The Queen's Life Guard mounting ceremony, Horse Guards, 11.

City Walk: Sherlock Holmes and other matters, Moor Baker Street station, 3.

International Easter Showjumping, Hickstead, 9-6.

\$5,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £5,000 winners in the April premium bonds draw are:

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NEW BOOKS

Conundrum

The Riddle of Erskine Childers

By Andrew Boyle

(Hutchinson, £6.95)

Andrew Boyle's title is not just a catchy method of reminding potential readers that Erskine Childers was the author of that superb thriller *The Riddle of the Sands*. Childers' life really was a conundrum. How could this Conservative, public school Englishman (with admirably strong Irish connections), who grew up steeped in the most irreconcilable sort of Unionism and fought courageously in both Boer and Great Wars, have become by 1922 such a dangerous IRA leader that the new Irish Government considered it imperative to execute him? Unfortunately Mr Boyle fails to resolve the enigma though, as the first authorized biographer of Childers, he does provide many intriguing new clues. His book is not so much a series of contradictory bearings by which the reader must plot his own course.

Mr Boyle's most pointed suggestion is that the two main figures in *The Riddle of the Sands* were "contradictory selves"—Davies, the passionate lone yachtsman, austere, introspective, idealistic, and Caruthers, the conventional civil servant, sociable, forthright, ambitious. This type thesis might have been developed further. For just as in the novel Caruthers falls under the spell of Davies' personality so in Childers' career the nautical/fanatical side of his character began to predominate to the exclusion of all other elements. The charm of the sea for Childers was that it involved him in solitary, self-denying conflict. He revelled in "the submission of man's own faculties to a merciless ordeal, self-imposed, self-contemplated." Sailing was his way of achieving the ambition, which he confessed to his crippled, much-loved wife, to keep "my sword whetted and burnished, my faculties alert and blithe, to make my hand strong, my brain clear and my heart pure".

Childers became an authentic

sea-green incorruptible. Sailing, even running guns to Dublin as he did in 1914, was not enough. In politics Childers sought a moral equivalent to cockleshell heroism and found it in full-blown crusading for "a just cause". It is significant that he stressed the "incorruptible purity" of the Irish Nationalist Party. Mr Boyle does not quote that but he does cite a letter in which Childers anatomized his state with a zealot's logic:

I have been growing more and more to dislike compromise which only builds on the work of ideologists, and to thirst for whole ideas where the creative work is accomplished and whence all splendid inspirations of the past arise—the great messiahs, earth-movers.

In view of the subsequent history of Childers' revolutionary sect it is bitterly ironic that he considered it no compromise, and not fanaticism, which tainted and warped the mind and paralysed the imagination. Yet this Robespierre remained personally chivalrous to the end, and beyond it. He insisted on shaking hands with every member of his firing squad and he instructed his son never to mention his execution in public.

If Mr Boyle fails to elucidate the life completely it may be due in part to the weakness of his grasp on the times. Errors and fuzzy generalizations are compounded by omissions. Nothing is said of Childers' importance in stimulating the foundation of the RNVF. Childers' 1914 plan to reverse the invasion scheme of his novel and seize the German island of Borkum is discussed but no indication is given of how close Churchill came to implementing it. (Admiral Richmond thought the operation "quite mad.") Mr Boyle does not even add the gleaming brightness to the conclusion of a sombre story by mentioning his hero's support for Countess Marievitch's virulently republican organization, which came to be known as the "women and Children's party". In short, there is no appreciation in this book of the important sense in which biography is the sum of innumerable histories.

Piers Brendon

Reviews next week include Michael Ratcliffe on Diana Mosley's memoirs; David Wood on Barnett Cock's Mid-Victoria Masterpiece; Philip Howard on new Fiction.

Judgment reserved

Lord Goddard

A biography of Rayner Goddard, Lord Chief Justice of England

By Fenton Bresler

(Harrap, £7.95)

When the young Rayner Goddard was called to the Bar (a contemporary, as it happens, of his own father and father-in-law—all three men of great integrity, cast in the same inflexible social and professional mould) Victorian characteristics were deeply etched on to what was, in Goddard's case, a dominant and extrovert personality. In this age of doubt and instability, it is difficult to appreciate the black and white certainty of right and wrong in those days; the conviction that the upper (or at least the educated) classes had an almost divine right to the knowledge of what was best for their social inferiors; and the male chauvinism with its accompanying double sexual standard, whose shadow can be detected even today, within the legal profession. All this, plus the rigidity of the contemporary legal system, was the young Goddard's background and to understand his character, simple and complex by turn, one must bear this constantly in mind.

Fenton Bresler's book does not reach the heights attained by some recent biographers. Aiming, perhaps, at a wide readership and trying to include the man, his views and his work, about a gallon had to be compressed into a pint pot, for what the author's character alone would fill the 300-page volume is a compilation of the views of a great many people who knew "Rayner"—"Doggie" or "The Chief", according to their degree of intimacy, rather than the author's own assessment and it therefore lacks depth and is, on the whole, insufficiently critical; for at the Bar, dog does not eat dog and, moreover, his subject was to reach the age at which, to the British, faults fade into the status of Grand Old Man. What is not brought out at all is the love-hate relationship which existed between the judicial Goddard and the Bar. Known to most as the integrity of the man; his great kindness to those who worked for him; the tolerance of young advocates (so long as they showed fight) springing, perhaps, from his own longing for a son. He was, as the author points out, a boom-companion off-duty and he certainly was not out of the country when he died in 1972, when no fewer than 50 of his works formed the heart of the spectacular Symbolist show at the Hayward Gallery. Moreau's unique and important place in the history of French painting has not been in doubt. He is the last of the Romantics—most talented descendant of Delacroix—and, in his teaching even more than his own works, he is the first of the Moderns. Moreau's classes at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in the Nineties have enjoyed a legendary influence: Rouault, Manguin and Matisse never ceased in middle and old age to commend the sympathy and liberal thinking of Moreau's methods. "Copy the serenity of the early masters", he told them.

... and see only that I... the art to come will be more and more the art of the future, but also the infinite variety of many different impressions. One will still be able to finish the picture, but without seeming to do so.

Sentiments which, Pierre-Louis Mathieu suggests, together with Moreau's applied views on the imaginative function of colour, were so revolutionary that a whole decade passed before they were fully assimilated by his pupils and the Salon des Artistes Français. In 1905, M. Mathieu's narrative account and catalogue raisonné of the finished work performs an exemplary rehabilitation: he makes no excessive claims of faultlessness and absolute consistency for his subject, but every aspect of Moreau's private life and work is touched upon, and what he calls Moreau's "outstanding pictorial qualities" are established beyond question. More, he writes well and is not afraid to describe paintings with a dramatic and precise simplicity denied to many scholars writing books of this kind.

Great streaks of red stream down the shafts of the crosses. At their feet are the small figures of men, gesticulating and horses rearing up, while the vast sky is gradually being filled by a black cloud.

Moreau was an intensely literary painter of

The Great Pan: a detail from Jupiter and Semele

A magical vision

Gustave Moreau

By Pierre-Louis Mathieu

Translated by James Emmons

(Phaidon, £35)

Gustave Moreau (1826-1898) was the contemporary of Edward Burne-Jones and, like Turner, bequeathed a large collection of finished and unfinished works to a less than grateful nation. He was a favourite painter of Proust, Wilde, Huysmans, Debussy and the Surrealists, but in the first 60 years of the twentieth century the Gustave Moreau Museum in Paris seems to have been visited chiefly by André Breton, friends of Salvador Dalí and lovers looking for somewhere quiet, congenial and exotic to sit. Moreau, in other words, had become nineteenth century camp and, even today, when we look at *The Mystic Flower*, in which the Virgin is borne aloft on what is like a cross between a fork-lift truck and a globe armoire, we can see why.

But not for long. In France since 1961, when he was given an exhibition at the Louvre, and here since 1972, when no fewer than 50 of his works formed the heart of the spectacular Symbolist show at the Hayward Gallery, Moreau's unique and important place in the history of French painting has not been in doubt. He is the last of the Romantics—most talented descendant of Delacroix—and, in his teaching even more than his own works, he is the first of the Moderns. Moreau's classes at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in the Nineties have enjoyed a legendary influence: Rouault, Manguin and Matisse never ceased in middle and old age to commend the sympathy and liberal thinking of Moreau's methods. "Copy the serenity of the early masters", he told them.

... and see only that I... the art to come will be more and more the art of the future, but also the infinite variety of many different impressions. One will still be able to finish the picture, but without seeming to do so.

Sentiments which, Pierre-Louis Mathieu suggests, together with Moreau's applied views on the imaginative function of colour, were so revolutionary that a whole decade passed before they were fully assimilated by his pupils and the Salon des Artistes Français. In 1905, M. Mathieu's narrative account and catalogue raisonné of the finished work performs an exemplary rehabilitation: he makes no excessive claims of faultlessness and absolute consistency for his subject, but every aspect of Moreau's private life and work is touched upon, and what he calls Moreau's "outstanding pictorial qualities" are established beyond question. More, he writes well and is not afraid to describe paintings with a dramatic and precise simplicity denied to many scholars writing books of this kind.

Great streaks of red stream down the shafts of the crosses. At their feet are the small figures of men, gesticulating and horses rearing up, while the vast sky is gradually being filled by a black cloud.

Moreau was an intensely literary painter of

Majesty

The British Monarchy

By Philip Howard

(Hamish Hamilton, £7.50)

The New Elizabethans, 1952-1977

By John Colville

(Collins, £6.50)

The day before the Livestiture of the Prince of Wales at Caernarvon, a rehearsal was held. Few journalists bothered to attend but one who did was *The Times* correspondent, Philip Howard. As the orchestra embarked on the opening movement of a peculiarly soupy opening number he was heard to observe, rather loudly: "Good God, 'Oklahoma'!"

The episode is characteristic (the one word he overworks in this book) in that it illustrates a combination of assiduity and irreverence rare among those who write about royalty. Both are much in evidence here, as is the elegance of expression *Times* readers have come to expect. The conscientiousness about research produces a wealth of interesting detail, like the information that George III was the first king to employ a press officer or that George VI was anxious, though not allowed, to write a letter to Hitler "on the basis of 'one ex-Serviceman to another'". The disreputable allows him to refer to Mr Harold Macmillan as "the old walrus" and to rap Prince Philip on the knuckles for sometimes displaying "the insolent

philistinism of a man who worries because he has not had a university education". Yet for all its virtues this study still bears the unmistakable mark of the Jubilee Book. As the author remarks, "royal anniversaries... remain convenient signposts for marking the history, though this is better than any other royal book I have read this year it remains a ritual celebration of a royal occasion rather than an original conception, originally executed by the royal offerings it is almost asetic in its eulogizing gossip. For those looking for a merry title-cattle there is a 12-seater portable lavatory behind the rhododendrons at palace garden parties and a barbed note that the Bishop of Worcester is given to beginning some remarks with the words, 'The Sovereign and I...'. Not a great deal more. On the other hand Mr Howard gives the impression, through his unique royal commentators, that he has actually read Bagshot and that he understands how the royal finances work—or don't. These last, he argues, "need to be put right, and to be seen to be put right". He is meticulous and exhaustive about royal relations and courtiers, but no more informative on the future of the Prince of Wales or the possibility of another abdication than anyone else.

Despite its pervasive sense of history and precedent it is not a history book, much less a biography, but a series of serious essays on the institution as it exists at this moment. As such it is not greatly helped by its presenta-

historical themes, which partly explains his fascination for writers and also his neglect when literary allusiveness and history painting fell from favour in the early decade of "pure painting" in our country. What is surprising is that it has taken so long for us to see beyond all the mythological and iconographical trappings—the sphinxes and vultures, palanquins and pterodactyls, Salomes, Jupiters, Harcourts and Narcissus—to the dynamic handling of colour and paint with which the vision is handed on. Charming, scales of the Hydra; small scarlet birds of the Nile flashing across masonry in sombre gold; ochre and grey angels hovering above the scorched ruins of Sodom; there are images of inexhaustible individuality and aptness throughout this book. As a colourist, he learnt his Rembrandt well.

Jewels are scattered over Moreau's mineral landscapes like buckshot, and the texture often resembles that of a rich, encrusted hangings. It was, one critic noted at the time, as if the painter had ground sapphires, rubies, emeralds, topaz, opals and pearls to make up his palette (in fact, Moreau never made his own colours but used commercial vermillions, ivories and Prussian blues out of tubes). In the oils the effect is often sombre but always sonorous; in the watercolours, the artist's hand is more impulsive, the colours audacious, brilliant and fresh.

Moreau never exhibited publicly in the later years of his life and rarely allowed his pupils to see his work, so that we are still being surprised—how good it would be to see a complete show of the witty La Fontaine illustrations, still in private hands—to this day. He believed it was the artist's function and privilege to enrich, not impoverish, his art. The painter had ground sapphires, rubies, emeralds, topaz, opals and pearls to make up his palette (in fact, Moreau never made his own colours but used commercial vermillions, ivories and Prussian blues out of tubes). In the oils the effect is often sombre but always sonorous; in the watercolours, the artist's hand is more impulsive, the colours audacious, brilliant and fresh.

Two aspects of his work still set him apart from us. We cannot share his theatrical sense of, neither his intellectual relish for, sin, in which Woman (with a very capital W) plays her three interchangeable roles of princess, priestess and whore; nor can we quite take the insipidity of his figures when, as so often, men, youths, women and girls are standardized into a kind of "ideal" androgyny with no muscles and no bones. Yet even the melodrama of sin is tempered by the biastic silliness informing the poses of his proponents—how often they hang their dreaming, introspective heads like figures from a Christian window or a Muslim book—and the senselessness is more or less justified by the gorgeous scenes in which he is placed. The book is a splendid and bibliographic and 486 illustrations, 40 in colour, Mathieu's book does handsome justice at last to a complex, exhilarating and hugely inventive painter. Even at this price, it is cheaper than a trip to 14 rue de la Rochefoucauld.

Michael Ratcliffe

Behind the mask

Changing By Liv Ullmann

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.95)

"I love close-ups," writes Liv Ullmann. "To me they are a challenge. When the camera is as close as Ingmar sometimes gets, it doesn't only 'show' a face but also what kind of life this face has seen."

The method describes very closely her own autobiographical technique. Caught between one close-up of Miss Ullmann on the front cover and another on the back, the reader rarely feels allowed to peek at Miss Ullmann's head. Outward events and other people are noted (often very vividly), but they remain in vision only so long as they have an immediate relation to her state of mind. Thus we learn far less of Henry Kissinger, Ingmar Bergman, Hugh Hefner and the "star" constellations than we might like whereas we see a good deal of Miss Ullmann's nakedness, her refusal to conceal the fact. Her openness makes her as vulnerable as a small child and that in turn makes criticism seem unkind. On the other hand, a restrained response would be unjust to Miss Ullmann, who has more ability than a child. Nor is she without artifice.

Writing of her fatherless childhood in Trondheim, her life with Bergman on the bleak island of Farö and the more extravagant activities of her adulthood, she shows her material together like film frames. Moments are aligned for contrasts, the eye pans over gesturing but largely unspoken dinner parties and award ceremonies. Sentences are broken by a profusion of carefully chosen words. The language itself, however—for all its surface simplicity—often has the heightened manner of a novel rather than autobiography. No summer since we have read like this. We went for walks along the shore and never spoke, no demands, were not afraid."

The style is fascinating at odds with the truthfulness of

content Miss Ullmann is trying to express. In the end the contradiction tells you more about her than she tells herself because it suggests a poignant level of self-deception.

Liv Ullmann is the consummate female condition personified. Torn between motherhood and a career, the desire to please and the desire for independence (something rather nicely reconciled in acting) she exists in a familiar turmoil of guilt and insecurity. The "changing" of the title is meant to indicate her changing states of awareness and it is her belief that these changes mark progress towards maturity that I find so touching and misplaced. One of the key words in this Odyssey is "reality"—a word that obsessively occupies Bergman too. She quotes him as saying "Perhaps there is no reality. That reality exists only as a longing." If so, Liv Ullmann persists desperately, "is not not longing real?" I think her "changing" is a constant and fearful flight from reality whenever it threatens to solidify in its routine fashion around her. She flees from lovers, roles, houses and latitudes alike because her longing for change is perpetual. Why doesn't life turn out as we hope and plan? We invest so much in dreams and hopes. Like all condemned to dream she is condemned to disappointment.

I should have expected, romantic longing for more perfect states is not a sign of maturity but the residual dream of infancy. As if abruptly aware of this possibility she ends her book with the words "It may be the kingdom of lost children, but it is a constant search for". The sharp suddenness of this recognition—one that invalidates much of what she has written in all the preceding pages—comes like a knife thrust. Any expectation of a happy ending is broken by a sudden, unrelenting search for reality. When Miss Ullmann's gaze turns outward and fixes with a brief oblique glance on the world she shows a keener perception of reality than she believes herself to possess.

Jacky Gillott

Fiction

An Evil Streak

By Andrea Newman

(Michael Joseph, £4.25)

David and Andrea Newman, not so much in connexion with the television adaptation of her novel *A Bouquet of Barbed Wire* (her sixth book), but as the dry, humorous, tantalizing writer of *Three Into Two* (her new novel), *An Evil Streak*, is a model of ageless fiction. I'd look for it on the shelves of the very best, for this year's Booker Prize. It's full of humanity, and presumptions are examined with originality, wit, intelligence, honesty and sensitive morality. The writing and framework are compact and assured, and her artistry is a joy (though the word artistry is used with some anguish and fear in parts of the book).

As its readability has an uncommon hold, and the narrative brings unexpected bends, dips and heights, I'll summarize the contents through the characters. The narrator is a retired academic in his sixties who rightly says he's not so cynical or flip as his tone sometimes seems: he's a writer, not a member of the Chelsea Set. The early, best chapters are written with controlled self-mockery; at school she feels hemmed-in by arbitrary rules that are an exercise of willpower and, on a sports day, she responds by painting on all spectators' faces "Do not sit". Her future achievements bring more self-acknowledgment. A lucid first novel.

The Girl in the Picture, by Diana Mally (Duckworth, £3.25), has the great gift of gentleness. Stella, who tells her own story, is vulnerable but also amusing, observant and attractive. By the time she's 18, she has been a model, a stripper, married, and had a child, separated and enjoyed for a while by a publisher, a member of the Chelsea Set. The early, best chapters are written with controlled self-mockery; at school she feels hemmed-in by arbitrary rules that are an exercise of willpower and, on a sports day, she responds by painting on all spectators' faces "Do not sit". Her future achievements bring more self-acknowledgment. A lucid first novel.

Bear, by Marian Engel (Routledge, £3.50). Sorting through books, recipes for ink, and various bits and pieces of nineteenth century London collected by a British colonel, a woman historian keeps finding biographical messages about bears. ("The Bear has the strength of 10 men and the sense of 12.") She's doing research on the colonel's private island off the Ontario where the other chief inhabitant is a grubby, short-sighted bear who sleeps in her yard; eventually most of her time is spent waddling in the river with him exploring the birch woods. Marian Engel writes the strange story of their kind of love, and erotic affinity, with happy dignity and elegance.

Myrna Blumberg

Quick guide

When Men and Mountains Meet, by John Keay (John Murray, £6.50). This unexpected book tells the little-known and hair-raising story of nineteenth century exploration in the western Himalayas—a protracted adventure as exciting and significant as the contemporary search for the sources of the Nile. Mr Keay is no Alan Moorehead, but he is a competent craftsman, knows the terrain, and ably projects the astonishing characters, landscapes and perils, political as well as physical, of a remote and often secretive enterprise. Nobody has told the whole tale in one volume before, and only the most dedicated specialist could fail to be surprised and instructed by these forgotten goings-on of the imperial frontier.

Tim Heald

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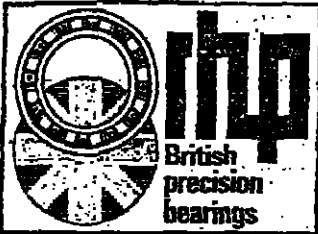
Fenton Bresler

Foreword by Lord Denning

Rayner Goddard was born in 1877, called to the Bar in 1900, retired in 1936 after twelve tumultuous years as Lord Chief Justice of England, and died aged 89 in 1971. This official biography of the greatest and most outstanding man of law will probably not increase or reduce the number of Goddard's admirers or detractors. But it will help them to understand him better and is worthwhile for that alone. — Sir Roger Moore

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Mr Healey hints at further boost for economy in autumn

By Malcolm Brown
Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, told industrial and trade union leaders yesterday that the way may be open to him later in the year to give a fresh stimulus to the economy. He said that the statement which he made to the House of Commons at the end of the fourth day of the Budget debate on Monday, Mr Healey said at a meeting of the National Economic Development Council that he needed another two or three months to judge the trends in the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement, the balance of payments figures (which had been fluctuating widely over the past four months), and to resolve the uncertainty over wage costs.

Budget caution leaves room for manoeuvre

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent
The Chancellor's statement is bound to add to speculation that he believes that his Budget of last week leaves him with some significant room for further reflation later in the year. In his winding up speech on the Budget debate on Monday night he stressed that in framing his cuts of £2,300m in income tax he had tried to err on the cautious side. In particular, he had been forced to leave a margin of safety for the uncertainty caused by the prospects for pay policy talks, and the wild fluctuations which have been occurring in the trade figures within recent months. The picture on the pay and trade front ought to be much clearer in a few months time.

There is more uncertainty about the forecast for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement, which the Chancellor is now suggesting will be around £8,500m in the financial year 1977-78. This prediction would suggest that the Chancellor has saved himself £2,000m of allowable tax concessions before he starts risking exceeding the ceiling of £8,700m imposed by the International Monetary Fund.

But the forecast made at the time of the Budget is susceptible to large errors, as all forecasts of PSBR. Most estimates suggest that it could be £2,000m out in either direction.

Mr Francis Tombs: Advanced cooled nuclear reactors a 'strong runner'.

Mr Francis Tombs, the Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday that the advanced gas-cooled nuclear reactors (AGRs) must be a "strong runner" to provide the next generation of clean power. He said that the AGRs had been commissioned, he told the Electrical Power Engineers' association conference in York. During that time some of the nuclear doubts about the AGRs, such as the corrosion of the per cent chrome steel in the reactor, had largely been dispelled. Because of this, the AGR must be a strong runner. He said that the Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Benn, in his reassessment of a type of nuclear reactor that could be adopted in the light of the difficulties facing the HWR programme.

Mr Tombs said that the nuclear design and the pressurised water reactors (PWRs) had still to complete their safety clearance, and some of the verification tests had still not been completed.

Investors give new stock wide berth

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent
The Bank of England may well keep interest rates on a gently falling trend by cutting its minimum lending rate to 9½ per cent this afternoon. But the recent check in the downward trend in gilt-edged yields yesterday deterred investors from subscribing for the Government's latest offering of partly-paid stock.

Less than a quarter of the new stock, Exchequer 9½ per cent, 1982, is thought to have been taken up, and this means that the issue will now be operated as a "tap" stock, giving the authorities their first tap stock since late January.

The new stock had a nominal value of £800m. But because it was only £15 per cent payable on application, only £120m would have been needed to be put up yesterday to ensure that the stock was fully subscribed.

In the event, investors chose to give the new stock a wide berth. When the new stock was launched last week the yield was very much in line with the market. But since last Wednesday afternoon, it has come back by a pound or more and even yesterday morning's rally in the market never looked like proving strong enough to tempt subscribers.

The Exchequer, 1982, stock is the second partly-paid stock to have been issued in recent weeks. The first, Exchequer 12½ per cent, 1982, proved an immediate sell-out and rose by nearly a fifth on the day following the Budget. However, it has since come back from 18½ to near the issue price of 15.

Yesterday it moved to 16½, in line with the market. The move in anticipation of a cut in MLR today. The Bank signalled moderation by forcing a number of discount houses to borrow at MLR for seven days. But the expectation is that it is likely to allow the treasury bill related formula for setting MLR to continue to operate today, provided this does not call for anything more than a modest cut in MLR.

Cavenham talks denied
Générale Occidentale, the French master company of Sir James Goldsmith, yesterday reacted to vigorous activity in the shares of its 51 per cent owned subsidiary, Cavenham, by denying that it was in formal discussions with the board of Cavenham with a view to making any offer for the outstanding minority. The news put Cavenham's shares (which had gained 4p to 128p during the day), lower after hours; but hope of a bid has not entirely been abandoned.

Générale Occidentale, which in January announced that it was planning a bid for the outstanding shares in Cavenham at 120p a share, is still considering, with its advisers, "what action, if any, can be taken to resolve the present situation". Since January proposals were ill-received by the Prudential (holders of a 6 per cent stake in Cavenham) and other shareholders, Générale Occidentale withdrew.

But in the past few days there have been further discussions with the Prudential, although the independent directors in Cavenham, and their advisers, merchant bankers Samuel Montagu, are still waiting for an approach from the other side.

The independent directors made it plain, subsequent to the withdrawal of Générale Occidentale's 120p share offer, that they considered a price in the 180p-200p range would be more appropriate, but that they were prepared to negotiate at a lower figure. Générale Occidentale was not at that stage prepared to go over 140p a share.

GKN launches £66.8m rights issue

By Andrew Goodrich-Clarke
Financial Editor
Britain's largest engineering company, Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, reopened the rights issue gates in dramatic style yesterday with a £66.8m dividend bonus offer.

It is almost two years to the day since GKN's last issue which raised £36.5m of new equity. But this latest GKN issue is the first of any great size since November last year when General Accident's £45m rights flopped and effectively marked the end of the 1975-76 boom during which British companies had raised over £2,000m.

This issue, underwritten by Morgan Grenfell and N. M. Rothschild, is on a one-for-five basis at a price of 25p against GKN's share price in the market last night of 31½p after a 14p fall yesterday.

Unlike many of the rights issues during 1975-76, which were designed to rectify balance sheet damage caused by the effects of inflation on working capital requirements and the 1974 corporate liquidity crisis, GKN's offer is to fund the company's heavy capital spending programme, and potentially the acquisition of a further 50 per cent of the West German automotive components company, Sachs AG.

The question of whether GKN will get control of Sachs, in which the British company already has a near 25 per cent stake, is still subject to legal proceedings in West Germany.

During the past two years GKN, under the chairmanship of Mr Barrie Heath, has spent £180m on new capital projects, £101m of it in Britain. This year projected spending is £95m including £65m in the United Kingdom, of which £15m is accounted for by the first phase of the £450m project to replace the Brynmawr steelworks billet rolling mill at Wrexham, North Wales.

Buying a further 50 per cent of Sachs would cost GKN just under £55m, which, like the first tranche of the Sachs purchase, would be financed by overseas borrowing.

Nevertheless, GKN is anxious that borrowings should be kept at around 50 per cent of shareholders' funds. That would be the case after the rights issue accounting for the capital spending programme and assuming the Sachs deal goes ahead.

At the same time GKN is taking advantage of the Treasury's dividend restraint concessions for companies making rights issues by indicating that the dividend for 1977 will be raised by 25 per cent to 23.945p a share gross if results for the year are satisfactory.

Last year, GKN's profits were up from £69.65m to £97.75m, and so far this year has started on a slightly stronger note. But certain sectors remain troublesome, notably steelmaking, processing and distribution, which is still suffering recession conditions.

Joint brokers to the issue are Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown and Smith & Keen.

Financial Editor, page 23

Subsidence claims bite into insurance profits

By John Brennan
Insurance Correspondent
As the season for the main composite insurance companies draws to a close, figures for underwriting losses in this country confirm earlier estimates that costs of subsidence claims after last summer's drought would top £60m.

Sun Alliance & London Insurance, which yesterday reported pre-tax profits of 6 per cent ahead of £37.8m, has borne the brunt of claims in this sector.

Sun's close links with building societies and its consequently high proportion of householders' business brought claims totalling £13.7m. Coming on top of January storm damage costing £4m, the group's underwriting account was £11m into the red.

Phoenix Assurance, also reporting 1976 results yesterday, estimates that subsidence claims cost £1.7m from its householders' account last year. Storm damage cost Phoenix around £800,000 along with continued problems in the United States and Europe its general underwriting account showed a £3.4m loss.

Other composite results so far this year show the extent of the subsidence problem, with claims costs of £4m reported by Commercial Union, £4.5m by General Accident and £7.5m by Royal Insurance.

Greater public awareness of the possibility of damage by subsidence as well as the effects of cumulative settlement and structural damage to houses caused by the exceptionally wet winter after three dry summers could presage a repetition of last year's losses. But the companies believe that, short of further exceptional weather, it is unlikely to prove as expensive.

The claims have resulted in a restructuring of policies, revising excess clauses, which have until now penalized the fully insured by requiring householders to pay a percentage of the sum insured rather than of repair costs, and a redoubling of the companies' efforts to get householders to increase their insurance cover to a realistic level.

Financial Editor, page 23

BP's Dutch subsidiaries broke code

By David Cross
Brussels, April 6
The European Commission in Brussels has found three Dutch subsidiaries of British Petroleum guilty of breaching the EEC's anti-trust code during the 1973-74 oil crisis. But the companies will not be fined for the infringement because of certain mitigating circumstances.

After a long inquiry, the commission decided that the subsidiaries had abused their dominant position by cutting back deliveries of petrol to Aardok Belangen Gemeenschap—a purchasing agency for independent distributors of petrol sold under the trademark Arva.

According to the Commission, BP's "discriminatory" restrictions on supplies to ABC endangered the existence of that company.

But, the Commission said today, it had decided not to impose a fine because of uncertainty as to the time about the application of the Community's competition rules to petroleum products, and because of special measures taken by the Dutch authorities.

Because of the oil shortage, the Dutch Government introduced a minimum price system during the crisis below international price levels.

The Commission's anti-trust investigation was prompted by a complaint from ABC. This decision against BP was part of a decision to fine Shell for the Commission in preparation for the Easter holiday.



Mr John Buckley: 'Davy bid made unconditionally.'

By Morris before taking the £2m profit on the sale of the stake.

A 50p cash offer will also be made for each 3.5 per cent cumulative preference share of £1 and the entire bid will lapse if it is referred by the Office of Fair Trading to the Monopolies Commission.

Mr B. J. Knightley, Babcock's finance director, said yesterday that after receiving a message last Friday that Mr Buckley wanted to see the company, "we could not see ourselves matching what he was prepared to pay."

"The Morris business fitted us perfectly", he added, "but there was rather too much emotion in the bid early on."

He pointed out that, having accepted the 245p cash bid from Hawker Siddeley at the end of last month, the later welcome to Davy was decided on "just a question of price."

Mr Patrick Robinson of Morris, confessed himself "very happy" with the new deal and said that Davy's proposals had been accepted by the Morris works.

He pointed out that, having accepted the 245p cash bid from Hawker Siddeley at the end of last month, the later welcome to Davy was decided on "just a question of price."

Davy steps in to win battle for Morris

By Ray Maughan
Davy International became the third and the last bidder for crane maker Herbert Morris yesterday with a cash offer of 277p per share.

The terms value Morris at £9.3m and top the highest Babcock & Wilcox bid by £2.5m and that of Hawker Siddeley by £1m. Davy's success is assured since it negotiated the purchase of Babcock's 39.24 per cent stake early on Tuesday evening and by noon yesterday the company's brokers had bought up a further 11 per cent from four institutional shareholders.

Mr John Buckley, Davy's chairman, who also heads Alfred Herbert, the Government-owned machine tool group, said yesterday that Davy had been looking at Morris for a couple of months, but had made it clear that it would not enter the fray to become just one more bidder.

He stressed, however, that the bid was made unconditionally once the Babcock stake was made safe and thus did not require the irrevocable acceptance of the 11 per cent institutional holdings.

A share alternative will be put forward with the formal offer documents some time in the middle of next month, but in the meantime Hawker Siddeley has allowed its offer to lapse, while Babcock retains the benefit of the 7p per share second interim dividend paid

by Morris before taking the £2m profit on the sale of the stake.

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US prepares the ground for top economic talks

From Frank Vogl
United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, April 6.—Plans to increase the resources of the International Monetary Fund, to strengthen the World Bank's lending for energy projects in developing countries and to enhance economic policy coordination among leading industrial countries, will be discussed at important international economic conferences in the next four weeks.

Mr. Fred Bergsten, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, stated in an interview today that detailed talks on ways to augment the resources of the IMF will take place at a meeting of the Group of Ten important industrial countries in Paris late next week.

Under consideration is a plan to increase the IMF's funds by "about \$12,000m (about £7,058m) to \$15,000m", he said.

Mr Bergsten said the surplus oil producing countries notably Saudi Arabia, will contribute to this increase. In broad principle there is now agreement on the need for strengthening the fund's resources by creation of some kind of new facility. All the details must still be negotiated, he added.

He stressed that there is no urgency for this new IMF facility, and said that private commercial banks are continuing to play a most important and constructive role in providing loans to countries with payment difficulties.

Mr Bergsten said the new facility will probably be one of the main themes for discussion at the ministerial meeting of the IMF, here at the end of this month and that it will probably also feature prominently at the economic summit conference in London in early May.

He also noted that under discussion is a plan to add strongly to the IMF's resources by sharply increasing member country quotas. This matter is still at an early stage of negotiation. Similarly there is discussion taking place now on raising the resources of the World Bank and other multilateral aid institutions.

The increase in IMF quotas is seen as taking place over the next two to three years. It is quite likely that prior to further increases in World Bank

facilities the bank may be urged by the largest of its donor countries to allocate a larger proportion of its resources to energy projects.

By this means, noted Mr Bergsten, the aims of strengthening world energy output and of aiding the developing nations will both be served.

Mr Bergsten indicated that the five important points for discussion at the London summit are likely to be strengthening general economic policy coordination between leading industrial countries, energy development (notably the US, energy policy which will be finalized in time for the London meeting), international trade policies, strengthening the IMF and other multilateral organizations and the North-South dialogue between rich

and poor countries, that is likely to reconvene with a ministerial conference in late May.

In the trade area the United States will call for a speeding-up of the multilateral trade negotiations under the Gatt and for greater international trade liberalization.

Mr Bergsten said that one should not view the summit meeting as producing a large set of bold new ideas and initiatives, but rather as an opportunity to strengthen contacts and improve general policy coordination.

He said that the Administration believes that the leading industrial nations must view themselves as collectively responsible for the strengthening and stability of the world economy.

American textile unions' drive to curb imports

Washington, April 6.—Two United States textile unions plan a protest day on April 13 in an attempt to secure curbs on imports of clothing.

Stoppages and demonstrations will be held nation-wide by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and the International Union of Ladies Garment Workers. They have more than half a million members.

Imports from the Far East and Latin America have been opposed for some time by the United States industry. Last year total imports were at their highest level since 1972.

By Our Industrial Editor
No immediate price war among road hauliers is expected following the registration of a wide range of restrictive trading agreements by the Road Haulage Association.

Registration of restrictive pacts unlikely to cause price war among road hauliers

By Our Industrial Editor
No immediate price war among road hauliers is expected following the registration of a wide range of restrictive trading agreements by the Road Haulage Association.

However, keener pricing of lorry freight contracts can be expected if the RHA, which has 16,000 member-companies, is required in due course to vary or abandon the pacts, which cover schedules of recommended rates for the transport of a wide range of goods.

The present position is that the functional groups which comprise much of the RHA are entitled to continue operating their newly-registered agreements until such time as the Restrictive Practices Court decides otherwise, or they are varied, or voluntarily abandoned.

The road haulage industry's traditional system of periodically reviewing rises in costs to provide a guide for haulage rates has come into the restrictive practices net following the extension of previous legislation to service industries and trades.

The ability of the Road Haulage Association to avert, at least for the time being, confusion among customers faced with recommended freight rates stems from the fact that it was the association which voluntarily placed the various restrictive agreements on the public register via Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading who is also the registrar for restrictive practices.

The fact that the association has met its obligations under the extended restrictive practices law is an important one, as it affords the RHA interim protection for any of its recommendations arrangements pending their variation, abandonment, or a court decision.

Under the Restrictive Practices Act, the Office of Fair Trading said yesterday that it had received the fullest cooperation from the hauliers' organization and, therefore, there has been no question of its requiring any formal notices requiring the registration of what have been recommendations to members. Notices are issued in the case of unregistered agreements which have been kept secret.

By their cooperation, the RHA has enabled its various restrictive agreements to be legally operated while their terms are examined under various procedures.

The agreements, now open to public inspection, cover hauliers' services for farm goods, bulk liquids, car transporting, caravan carriage, express goods, heavy haulage items, international freight, livestock, meat and distance goods.

The RHA has for many years argued that there is fierce competition between hauliers on routes to win business. The practice of recommending schedules of rates has been a useful guide, especially when costs are regularly monitored to help both hauliers and customers arrive at fair calculations covering increased costs, such as fuel and wages.

Under the extension of the restrictive practices legislation to services, a wide range of arrangements and understandings which were previously exempted are now coming on to the register of restrictive agreements and which may go before the court for rulings as to whether they operate against the public interest.

The hauliers' organization is the latest, but certainly not the last, to disclose arrangements which it may, if it wants them to continue, have to defend through the complicated procedures for vetting, varying, or abandoning arrangements that might restrict competition.

How the markets moved

Rises
Allen & Ross 10p to 400p
Hill, C. Bristol 8p to 124p
Mang Brown 4p to 26p
Morris, H. 8p to 265p
Pye Elgids 5p to 77p

Falls
Anglo Am Coal 27p to 440p
Ryloam 10p to 305p
Ryloam 10p to 305p
De La Rue 8p to 362p
Edgworth 5p to 83p
GKN 10p to 152p
Heath, C. E. 10p to 520p
Mount Lyle 3p to 35p

On other pages
Appointments vacant 12
Business appointments 24
Bank Base Rates Table 27
Wall Street 27
Annual Statements: Abbey National 24

Rotok
Shed 5p to 105p
Smith, W. H. 'A' 15p to 440p
Suan Hunter 8p to 101p
Taylor Woodrow 8p to 312p
Warren, J. 8p to 75p

Equities fell on small selling.
Gilt-edged securities were strong on MLR hopes.
Sterling lost 5 points to \$1.7193.
The effective devaluation rate was 61.8 per cent.

Barclays Bank
Hoover 22
Societe General De 22
Belgium 24
Sun Alliance & London 26
Preliminary Announcements: Guardian Royal Exchange 26
Phoenix Assurance 26
Rowntree Macintosh 25

THE POUND
Bank buys 1.61
Bank sells 1.56
Australia \$ 31.00
Belgium Sfr 65.50
Canada \$ 1.85
Denmark Kr 10.65
Finland Mark 7.22
France Ffr 6.47
Germany Dm 4.27
Greece Dr 64.75
Hongkong \$ 7.75
Italy L 153.00
Japan Yn 493.00
Netherlands Gld 4.44
Norway Kr 8.44
Portugal Esc 63.25
S Africa Rd 1.92
Spain Ptas 163.50
Sweden Kr 7.46
Switzerland Fr 4.54
US \$ 1.76
Yugoslavia Dnr 34.25

Interim Statements:
Consolidated Gold Fields 26
William Boulton Group 24
Prospectus 26
Morgan Stanley/Compair 25
Rothschild/Oce Van Der 23
Grithen 23
Company Notices: EBS 27

Notes for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Court action over £6m property deal fails

A £6m takeover deal which fell through was a "game of Monopoly with other people's money", a High Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice Templeman dismissed a damages claim by Mr Paul Anthony Rackham, a Suffolk businessman, and J. H. Vavasour & Co arising out of their proposed sale of Roeday Properties, an East Anglian land and development company.

Mr Rackham and Vavasours, co-shareholders in Roeday, sued the intended purchasers, Consolidated Commercial Co (now Peek Foods), Mr Andrew Gordon, its managing director, and Edward Bates & Sons, merchant bankers.

They alleged that Consolidated Commercial and Bates were in breach of a covenant to use their best endeavours to procure the fulfilment of an agreement for the sale of Roeday, dated November 9, 1973.

They alleged that the defendants also broke the covenant by advising their shareholders against the acquisition of Roeday and by ensuring that the shareholders' approval was not given.

Rejecting both allegations, the judge said that after the date of the conditional agreement, the directors of Consolidated and Edward Bates considered the bargain had become unacceptable from the point of view of the shareholders, it was their duty so to advise the shareholders.

That advice did not constitute a breach of the covenant. He said that the economic climate had worsened after July 1973, when the valuation of the sale price was based had been made.

On December 17 came announcements restricting credit and the Chancellor of the Exchequer also announced that the 1974 Finance Bill would charge as income development gains on disposals of land.

"Everyone knew that the Chancellor had aimed at property companies," Roeday was an obvious victim. The directors of Consolidated rightly thought in January, 1974, that Roeday was not the same animal as in times past; that Mr Rackham's wings had been clipped; that January, 1974, was no time to buy a property company."

Both Bates and Consolidated were entitled, and bound, to advise their shareholders that it was in their interest to vote against any resolution which might make the agreement of November 9 unconditional.

The judge added: "By January, 1974, it could be seen clearly enough that the Roeday game of Monopoly with other people's money had come to an end, and that the Vavasour party was over."

Price freeze plea for metric switch

By Ronald Embley

A code of practice to govern manufacturers' price rises during a period of changeover to metric packs has been recommended by the Price Commission.

Ideally, the commission says, manufacturers' selling and recommended retail prices should not be increased for two months while metrication is taking place. This would ensure that "metrication is not unjustifiably regarded with suspicion

by consumers who may well be confused by changes in pack sizes and in pack prices".

The commission recognizes that the changeover could last more than two months and freeze costs at a time of sharply rising costs, be an unfair burden for manufacturers. Thus it has called for the code of practice to be negotiated with trade associations in order to allay public fears and to protect companies. It hopes there would be only "infrequent" exceptions to the freeze during changeover.

The Government is anxious

that the change to metric packs should avoid the public suspicion that it pushes up prices, as alleged with the change to decimal currency in 1971.

Yesterday's recommendation, contained in a commission report to Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, follows an investigation into the changeover in granulated sugar, biscuits, dried vegetables and salt. It is the first report in a continuous review of metrication being undertaken by the commission.

The results show that in the

four product groups so far examined no price increases can be attributed to metrication. In fact, in six instances manufacturers used the switch to reduce prices.

Four took advantage of the change to implement a price increase already sanctioned by the commission at the same time as they introduced metric packs.

The commission comments that "although this may well be a convenient time for manufacturers to introduce a price change", it is a practice to be avoided "wherever possible".

Italy raises VAT and petrol prices

From John Earle

Rome, April 6

The Italian parliament today approved a government decree designed to moderate the effects of wage rises automatically linked to the cost of living, and to raise 1,400,000 lire (£333m) to lighten industry's social insurance charges.

Increases in value-added tax and in certain petroleum prices will provide funds for social insurance credits to be set against contributions paid by industrial firms for their employees.

The government hopes that this package of measures will be enough to enable the International Monetary Fund to release a standby credit of \$530m which Italy has been seeking since early last year.

The package, as approved by Parliament, no longer contains two measures originally part of the deal being negotiated with the IMF—a virtual ban on company wage increases, and the exclusion of VAT-induced price rises from calculation in indexed wage increases.

The trade union backed by the left-wing opposition, insisted on these changes being dropped. Instead, the Government obtained their consent to a reweighting of the incidence of newspaper prices, local transport and electricity charges in the basket of items making up the cost of living index.

As a result, the rise in the index will be marginally less. Signor Gaetano Stannetti, the Treasury Minister, was sent to Washington last week to convince the IMF that no other compromise was possible.

The Government has, moreover, promised the unions that it will not raise the issue of reducing labour costs again before March, 1978, at the earliest, and that any further tax increases for this purpose will be made through direct and not indirect taxation.

UN report sees gloomy prospects for Europe

By Caroline Atkinson

A gloomy picture of the prospects for recovery in West Europe this year and for some time to come is painted in the latest annual survey of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, published today.

Unemployment is expected to rise further, as output in 1977 grows even more slowly—at 3 per cent on average—than last year.

Inflation, while moderating to an average 9 per cent from last year's 10½ per cent, will continue to be much higher in one group of typically weaker countries (including Britain) than in "low inflation" countries such as Germany. This exacerbates the balance of payments problems of the former group.

The hoped for expansion in world trade, which would enable the export-led growth of countries in balance of payments difficulties whose prospects for increased output are otherwise slim, is unlikely to materialize. Trade volumes may grow at only half the rate experienced last year.

A sustained recovery as in the 1950s and 1960s, is not

expected to push the European economies back to full employment in the late 1970s.

This means, the commission concludes, that medium-term growth may be "on average well below" the performance of recent decades.

Two main reasons for the poor outlook are advanced by the commission. Intractable inflation combined with high unemployment in many countries has shaken confidence in the ability of governments to manage their economies by "fine-tuning" of demand.

Many of them have reacted by adopting more restrictive policies, both fiscal and monetary, than at a similar stage in previous postwar business cycles.

The commission seems to be in two minds about the wisdom of this government restraint. On the one hand the report states emphatically that "concerted economic policies in the main industrialized countries could set off a boom that would rapidly bring their economies back to earlier levels of high capacity utilization and low unemployment rates."

On the other hand a stimulus is ruled out on the ground that it would reignite an inflation only barely under control.



Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Nearly half UK car sales now foreign

By Edward Townsend

Preliminary figures issued yesterday by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders say sales of foreign cars accounted for a record 45.6 per cent of the domestic market last month.

British Leyland's market share, badly hit by the effects of the new tax on imports, fell to under 23 per cent with sales for the month totalling 27,998.

In the first three months the total market was up by 2.1 per cent on a year earlier to 365,711 sales while the importers saw their market penetrate bound from 34.7 per cent a year ago to 42.8 per cent.

Cars from the European factories of Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler are playing a significant role in boosting the import market. March's Ford 748i imported models, Vauxhall's 4.202, Belgian-built Cavaliers and Chrysler's 1.575 European cars together accounted for almost 11 per cent of the month's sales.

Datsun regained the leading importer's position from Ford in March with 8,001 sales (6.5 per cent). At the same time, reports from Tokyo yesterday suggested that the Japanese had agreed for the first time to cut the number of cars being shipped to Britain. It was said that private talks had already begun between the British and Japanese Governments on the cut.

Imported Fords took just under 6 per cent of sales last month, closely followed by Fiat with sales of 7,178 (5.8 per cent). The overall market leader for March was Ford with 31,886 sales (25.8 per cent). After Leyland's Vauxhall with 13,186 (10.6 per cent) and Chrysler with 6,937 (5.6 per cent).

Scottish output disappoints Coal Board chief

Urgent transformation is needed in the Scottish coal industry, Sir Derek Ross, chairman of the National Coal Board, said yesterday. He called for an improvement in the "disappointing results" for 1976-77. Provisional figures showed that coal output in Scotland was down by 638,000 tons to 8,963,000 tons, a fall of 6.6 per cent. Sir Derek said the decline in Scottish output was greater, proportionately, than in all the British coalfields. Productivity also fell, by 2 per cent, to 38.6 cwt a man-shift.

Sir Derek, speaking at Seafield Colliery, near Kirkcaldy, Fifa, said: "An urgent transformation is needed and is attainable. Management and unions are working closely together to reverse this downward trend."

"I also hope that when the present pay policy ends the industry will be given the flexibility it needs to negotiate and introduce an effective incentive scheme."

Scope for more tax reliefs

The Chancellor could give away an extra £500m in direct tax reliefs, according to the latest economic review of Phillips and Drew, stockbrokers. He could also give away something like £2,500m in the spring Budget next year, they forecast, since the Government is now clearly set on an expansionary path. Both tax concessions and pay restraint should be flexible, they argue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The road damage cost of running heavy lorries

From Mr Sidney Weighell
Sir, The Director General of the Freight Transport Association (April 4) argues in favour of greater lorry weights and against budget tax increases on road vehicles.

It is the heavy lorries, however, which are doing the most damage to the roads and creating the greatest costs. Government figures show that some of the heavier lorries, less than the 40 tonnes proposed, have been costing £1,714 each more than they pay in road tax. The subsidy to heavy lorries has been continuing at well over £100m a year.

It is more than likely, as Mr Featherstone admits, that the cost of higher taxes will be passed on to the public in the form of the cost of the goods which travel by road but for my part I welcome the situation where road freight transport has to operate with some of the burdens with which rail has been faced.

To pay for their own track, signalling and other operating freight costs rail's only answer was increased charges resulting in traffic being lost to road freight operators who did not carry these burdens.

The railways are a valuable public asset and if the budget changes result in the return of traffic they have previously lost to the roads it can only be in the public interest.

Yours faithfully,
S. WEIGHELL,
National Union of Railwaymen, Unity House, Euston Road, London, NW1 2BL, April 5.

From Mr Anthony H. Miles
Sir, Michael Bailey's article "The Budget measures will not shift freight off the roads" (April 1) hardly adds to existing knowledge and some of the doubtful statistics issued regularly by the roads' lobby are echoed yet again. It is of little service to the general reader to reiterate adroitly selected figures issued by either side in the road/rail dispute.

us consider, however, what your Transport Correspondent might do to inform public opinion and thus give the layman some chance to assess current transport policies. He could, for example, relate the cost of other countries with those of our own. This approach could produce comparisons such as the following:

From Mr Gerald Hansard
Sir, By United States standards, United Kingdom engineering companies invested an average of £2,500m too much in inventories in 1973, and £3,900m too much in 1974. The statistics for 1976 are not yet available, but a conservative estimate suggests that, last year, United Kingdom engineers, invested about £1,300m, in inventory back-up. By United States standards, they should have been able to get by on £630m. The difference is equivalent to more than double IMF loan.

In his Budget speech, Mr Healey announced that stock relief is to continue for the next two years. Is this the sort of incentive that industry needs?

Yours faithfully,
GERALD HANSARD,
G. Hansard & Associates,
Management Consultants,
25 Limon Crescent,
Leeds LS17 8PZ, April 1.

Shirt tale of woe

From Mr L. A. Edwards
Sir, I am astounded to read the comments of Mr Garth Smith, chairman of the Shirt Manufacturers' Federation (March 23).

Last year I extensively restocked my wardrobe with a variety of shirts of British manufacture. A number of them are disappointing. They are all well-known makes and not in the cheap price range. One difficulty to iron, and with one exception they are all skimmed in length. Two made from 100 per cent cotton have acquired a yellow tinge, and the fit of the collar in a number of cases leaves much to be desired. One collar was so bad it had to be returned to our very helpful local shopkeeper who is very pessimistic about the chances of getting the manufacturer to show any interest.

I am sorry no shirt ever prints the address of Mr Garth Smith so that we can tell him at first hand what we think and I would have written to him in great detail months ago if I had known where he was located.

Yours faithfully,
L. A. EDWARDS,
30 Grove Road,
Ashstead,
Surrey KT21 1BE.

Whose interest?

From Mr Dudley Winterbottom
Sir, I keep my business and private bank accounts separate. My business account is generally in credit to about the same amount as my private account is in deficit. I am therefore lending this institution the money at no charge which it is then lending to me at 14 per cent. When asked, my bank and all the others say that the computer cannot correlate the two and then charge or credit the interest on the outstanding balance.

I say they don't want to. What do your readers say? Yours sincerely,
DUDLEY WINTERBOTTOM,
12 Wilton Crescent,
Oxford, March 30.

British Leyland's special success story

From Mr J. D. Abell
Sir, In your issue of March 25—"British Leyland updates Scammell to win army contracts"—your correspondent, Clifford Webb, stated that Scammell Motors of Watford was the only Leyland company to meet the Ministry's top "05-21" defence standard.

This is not the case. Three companies in the Leyland Special Products Group, Alvis Ltd, Aveing Barford Ltd and Self Changing Gears Ltd, have been supplying defence equipment to the 05-21 standard for some time. In fact, Aveing Barford Ltd, the construction equipment company in Grantham, Lincolnshire, won the award as far back as 1974.

This letter is not meant to belittle the efforts of our colleagues at Scammell—but simply to set the record straight on behalf of companies in the highly successful Leyland Special Products Group. Yours faithfully,
J. D. ABELL,
Managing Director,
Leyland Special Products,
British Leyland Limited,
Sysonby Lodge,
Northampton Road,
Melton Mowbray,
Leicestershire LE14 0NT.

Office of Fair Trading and the RHA

From The Director General, Office of Fair Trading
Sir, A report in Business News today (April 6) stated "The Office of Fair Trading, under Mr Gordon Borrie, the Director General, has served notices on the Road Haulage Association requiring registration of allegedly illegal restrictive trading agreements."

My office has served no such notices. Details of certain agreements voluntarily furnished to my office by the Road Haulage Association were placed on the public Register of Restrictive Trading Arrangements maintained by my office on April 4, 1977.

It is for the Restrictive Practices Court to decide whether or not any restrictions in any agreements which I put on the register are in the public interest and whether the parties should be allowed to continue to operate them.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON BORRIE,
Director General,
Office of Fair Trading,
Field House,
Bream's Buildings,
London EC4A 1PR, April 6.



AN ENCOURAGING START TO 1977

At yesterday's Annual General Meeting the Chairman, Mr. Peter Boon said:

Fluctuations in trading conditions made 1976 a difficult year, but the results were creditable.

You would naturally wish me to say something about the prospects for the current year but, as I am sure you will appreciate, forecasting in present conditions is a hazardous pursuit.

However, I can report that with three months of 1977 behind us, the current year, in all the circumstances, has got off to an encouraging start. The general outlook for our industry is showing some signs of improvement and further progress may be expected both at home and overseas.

The future holds many imponderables, but what I can say with complete conviction is that I am confident that Hoover can and will move ahead—confident because of its strong financial position, its good management team, its competitive prices and, above all, the high quality of its products and the loyalty of its staff.



Mr. Peter Boon, Chairman, Hoover Limited.

1976 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Turnover	£180m (£163m)
Exports	£35.6m (£29.6m)
Pre-tax Profit	£17.0m (£20.7m)
Dividends per share	13.27p (12.07p)
Earnings per share	46p (54p)

Copies of the Report and Accounts together with the Chairman's circulated statement can be obtained from the Secretary, Hoover Limited, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

Barclays Bank Limited

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting for 1977 of Barclays Bank Limited was held on Wednesday 6th April 1977 at the Head Office of the Bank, 54 Lombard Street, London E.C.3.

Mr A. F. Tuke (the Chairman) presided.

The Secretary read the Notice convening the Meeting and the Report of the Auditors.

The Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the year 1976 were approved.

Final Dividends of 5.1424p per £1 Ordinary stock and of 7p per £1 Staff stock were declared, payable on 22nd April 1977 to the Stockholders on the Register of Members at the close of business on 11th March 1977 in the case of Ordinary Stockholders and at the close of business on 31st December 1976 in the case of the Staff Stockholders.

The Directors retiring in accordance with the Articles of Association, including those retiring by rotation, were re-elected with the exception of Mr. T. D. Barclay, Mr. A. D. Manis C.M.G. and Mr. D. W. Vaughan C.B.E. who of account of age did not seek re-election. Mr. H. D. Crawford retired from the Board at the conclusion of the Meeting.

Other ordinary business was transacted.

A Special Resolution as set out in the Notice of Meeting was passed whereby the Articles of Association of the Company were altered to put it beyond doubt that a Notice convening an Annual or other General Meeting may, when given by post, properly be given by other than first class post.

A Vote of Thanks to the Staff and to the Chairman for presiding at the Meeting was proposed by Sir Ronald Pratt O.B.E., and the Chairman responded.

BARCLAYS

REGISTERED OFFICE:
54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON EC3R 3AH. REG. NO. 48839.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

GKN funds its capital spending programme

GKN has raked the embers and may have started a small fire in the rights issue market. By all accounts there is now a queue—modest, it is true by 1976 standards, but there nevertheless—of companies apparently containing some of the names of institutional investors will, of course, be happy with issues like GKN's; the company is spending heavily on new capital projects, mostly in the United Kingdom and the City will be anxious to show that it can give unstinting support to such ventures.

But the prospect of some large rights issue will not appear to the market to quite the same extent.

GKN's issue, meanwhile, was launched into a weakish market at 265p, initially a discount of about 16 per cent. The share dividend is stripped out. With the price down to 312p by the end of the session, the historic eight-rights yield is 6.3 per cent, though, of course, around 7 per cent prospectively, given that GKN hopes to pay 25 per cent more dividend for 1977.

So far as the balance-sheet is concerned the rights will reduce gearing from around 43 per cent at end-1976 to 30 per cent, but by the time GKN has capital spending commitments and, hopefully, gained control of Sachs it will be some 50 per cent.

The question, then, is what happens this year with outside estimates going for profits of 125m against last year's 197.2m? It seems that the satisfactory results which GKN is looking for and upon which it will depend that 25 per cent dividend increase are likely but by no means a foregone conclusion.

The year has started well but more recently the pace has slackened, notably in steel, while automotive components demand is good, there are one or two other patchy or doubtful areas—construction, for example. Hopefully, though, GKN may have the chance to update its views on the 1977 outlook by May 3 when the other closes.

For the moment, though, the terms look reasonable, rather than attractive.

Final: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization, £393m
Sales, £1,501m (£1,214m)
Pre-tax profits, £97.7m (£69.6m)
Earnings per share, 24.8p (16.8p)
Dividend gross, 19.1563p (17.24p)

W.H. Smith Christmas bonus
With consumer spending holding up better than anticipated W.H. Smith set to work on its Christmas bonus in the all-important Christmas period. As a result profits have come out well ahead of market expectations with a full-year pre-tax improvement of 39 per cent on a mere 21 per cent sales increase.

For the first time in three years newspaper circulation figures held steady in the face of over price increases last autumn and Smith's wholesale volume dropped less than 2 per cent with the previous year's 7-per cent fall, even though loss of revenue as a result of Fleet Street disaster has amounted to £1.25m.

With sales volume showing similar resistance to another year of price increases, February trade are high hopes for a stronger performance from wholesaling in the current year. At the same time retail sales pace expansion should continue apace while there are

long-standing shareholders in the two concerns who are recommending or shareholders to vote in favour of the merger as the only way to prevent the diversification.

Meanwhile, an old favourite, Burmah Shareholders' Lib, bopped up yesterday to say that it was keen ever in pressing the case for a re-organization of the holding in BP, but by the Bank of England years ago to save off a 'mah collapse'.

The protection committee has to keep the balance between the two concerns, the Burmah to settle its affairs. Accordingly the group is now rallying the vote again with a second round of the 150,000 Burmah shares. This is essentially a p. them up, date on confused Burmah/BP Bank

ation. The costs of running the campaign are high. An up-to-date register sets the date up back £1,200, while post and printing costs for the

latest circular will be about £8,700. The group has almost run through the £30,000, originally raised from shareholders and is now urging them to stump up more.

Jonathan Stone, a solicitor ("it helps in ensuring that you do not pay too much for counsel") and managing director of the campaign, reckons that the group has a rock-solid case. Nevertheless, he told Business Diary yesterday that "he would be happy to split the Bank's profits down the middle".

Stone can afford to be generous when the Bank is now £450m better off after swallowing up Burmah's BP holding.

Untrue blue

Don't be surprised if you should meet a United States senator who thinks that Roy Jenkins has left the Labour Party.

Harold Lever has a neighbourhood and Tony Benn has been demoted—and that Britain is heading for a revolution if the Labour Government falls and the Conservatives are elected.

The subcommittee on foreign economic policy of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, chaired by Senator Frank Church, has just produced a report on the British, French and West German economies.

It discusses "Sir" Harold Lever, Tony Benn, the "Minister of State" (rather than Secretary of State), and "some" Tony leaders such as Roy Jenkins.

Rather alarmingly the report points out that Jim Callaghan (they get him right as "Mr" and Prime Minister) gave warning at the time of Britain's IMF negotiations that "sharp" social unrest could occur if Labour were to be replaced by the Tories. The report notes that

Rowntree's brand leadership has meant some gain in market share while trading margins are only fractionally lower at 91 per cent, while exports and overseas markets are forging ahead nicely.

Rowntree's brand leadership has meant some gain in market share while trading margins are only fractionally lower at 91 per cent, while exports and overseas markets are forging ahead nicely.

Profits growth this year could still be limited to a fifth which on the past rights capital would leave the historic p/e ratio (excluding extraordinary items) unchanged at just over 6 while the yield is 54 per cent. And after cutting their stake from 24 to 17 per cent last year the hope must be that the charitable trusts have now completed their disposals.

Final: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization £92.4m
Sales £385m (£317m)
Pre-tax profits £30.9m (£22.7m)
Earnings per share 37p (27p)
Dividend gross 11.25p (8.86p)

Insurers

Temporarily out of favour

Insurance shares have led the market down in recent weeks as an unduly cautious reaction to the Tenerife air disaster—which is unlikely to cost any individual composite group more than £500,000—combined with market interest in face of the underwriting task presented by Commercial Union and the Prudential's recent buying spree.

In this climate Phoenix and Sun Alliance's 1976 results, squarely within the range of market estimates at £24.5m and £37.8m pre-tax respectively, failed to impress. Sun's heavy subsidence claims, although expected, and indeed, at £13.6m below most external estimates, left the shares friendless and 7p lower on the day to 408p.

Without the United States problems of the rest of the sector, and with a relatively low exposure to domestic householders business, GRE has repeated its 1975 performance by showing an underwriting surplus, albeit of a mere £3.8m on premium income up by a third at £561m.

Pre-tax profits up by 23 per cent to £61.1m helped the shares up 2p to 186p, although £1.3m of the rise comes from changes in the accounting treatment of its Australian company and a 19 per cent improvement in investment income to £58.5m, compared unfavourably with Sun's 36 per cent rise to £46.7m and Phoenix's 33 per cent improvement to £32.2m.

However, since the timing of earlier rights issues dictates investment performance to a great extent GRE's efforts will no doubt fall into line with the others this year. None of the three looks likely to need an equity top up this year, despite the pace of premium growth.

Final: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization £233.7m
Premium Income £561m (£427m)
Pre-tax profits £61.1m (£49.6m)
Earnings per share 24.3p (20.3p)
Dividend gross 14p (12.7p)

Phoenix
Final: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization £117.3m
Premium Income £37.8m (£28.8m)
Pre-tax profits £24.5m (£18.2m)
Earnings per share 21.5p (20.8p)
Dividend gross 14.26p (12.96p)

Sun Alliance
Final: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization £201m
Premium Income £426m (£348m)
Pre-tax profits £37.84m (£35.58m)
Earnings per share 24.4p (22.98p)
Dividend gross 27.76p (25.23p)

Rowntree Mackintosh
Cocoa sums
Rowntree Mackintosh's 36 per cent pre-tax rise to £30.9m is in line with its interim forecast that there would be some moderation in second-half growth. Yet the shares eased 3p to 214p with the market looking for the moon and have shown little net gain over the past three months despite growing evidence that Rowntree is consolidating its trading edge over Cadbury Schweppes and Mars.

True, some of the pre-tax advance is illusory with the £1.7m net interest charges accounting for about a fifth of that while there are also exchange gains of perhaps £1m. But even in the very competitive United Kingdom confectionery market last year,

the yield of 91 per cent at 84p is compensation for those prepared to wait for growth which may be a long time coming.

Final: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization £53.7m
Sales £515m (£412m)
Pre-tax profits £22.9m (£12.6m)
Earnings per share 22p (7.5p)
Dividend gross 7.95p (7.23p)

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ANNUAL INCREASE OF PERSONAL SECTOR SAVINGS

		Proportion of incomes saved %	Personal sector savings	Building society investment	Bank deposits		National savings	Life ass & pension funds	Company securities	Government securities
					Gross	Net				
1970 ..	.	9.0	3,122	1,484	822	706	114	1,735	-834	-225
1971 ..	..	8.6	3,289	1,961	953	410	612	1,830	-1,282	430
1972 ..	..	10.2	4,513	2,139	1,767	-541	813	2,601	-1,231	-11
1973 ..	..	11.6	5,910	2,188	3,381	2,080	268	3,097	-2,095	727
1974 ..	..	14.2	8,552	2,017	2,973	2,808	45	3,490	-1,299	579
1975 ..	..	14.8	10,972	4,165	-77	-280	632	4,331	-1,381	959
1976 ..	..	14.2	12,090	3,580	1,324	893	707	4,170*	-953*	505*
Total holdings at end of period ..		—	n/a	26,109	20,733	13,010	11,807	n/a	n/a	n/a

*First nine months of 1976

Why the competition for savings could grow fiercer

After a lengthy period in which we have been stashing away an exceptionally high proportion of our incomes against a rainy day, something snapped in the final quarter of last year. The wish to maintain living standards as the squeeze on real incomes tightened led us to save less, and the savings ratio—basically the proportion of disposable income, after income tax, national insurance and so on, not absorbed in consumer spending—fell to its lowest level since early 1973.

The fall over the final three months of the year was from 15.5 per cent in the third quarter to 11.6 per cent. Admittedly, the sharpness of this decline was accentuated by the way in which the third quarter ratio had been boosted by the release of the conditional tax concessions announced in the April 1976 Budget. Even so, the final quarter figure still represented a large enough fall below the 14.2 per cent ratio for the full year to be seen as something more than just a quirk.

In other words, as the squeeze on real incomes continues, a rather lower savings ratio also looks likely in the present year, at least until the higher wage settlements of the next pay round start to work through and the rate of inflation starts to subside.

Seven-point advantage

Already the fall in the savings ratio is being cited by some building societies as one reason for caution when it comes to considering a speedy reduction in building society interest rates. They argue that if the total amount of savings is going to be growing less fast, and if adequate funds are still to be attracted to finance house-purchase demand of about £5,000m a year, then it is more essential than ever to maintain a highly competitive investment rate.

One can perhaps sympathize with the fear that the present downward trend in interest rates may be too good to last. Even that, however, is open to question and there certainly seems little reason for the societies to fear a repeat of what happened to them last year when they cut their rates just after interest rates had bottomed out and were starting their long summer climb up to October's crisis levels.

In short, the present seven-point advantage over bank deposit rates—12 against 5 per cent—and the three-point advantage over money market rates of about 9 per cent—now look totally unjustifiable.

The only reasonable question, it would seem, might concern

the extent of any reduction. For on this score it is possible to argue that the structure of the savings market is continuing to change to the disadvantage of discretionary savings organisations, such as building societies, and that they may in future have to offer rather more attractive terms, relatively speaking, to hold their positions.

That, of course, would be all the more true in a period when the rate of growth in the overall pool of savings has started to slow.

Organisations competing to attract discretionary savings may have to compete rather harder among themselves this year as the total savings pool grows rather more slowly, quite simply because of the relentless rise in the share of incomes absorbed by non-discretionary savings.

By non-discretionary savings I mean the savings that are contractual or even obligatory. These are made up largely of contributions to pension funds and premiums paid to life assurance companies—the payments that people are committed to making regularly, come hell or high water, or have deducted by their employer.

The more important of these two forms of savings to look at, however, is pension fund contributions, since these are firmly linked to the trends in our total income. Government statistics do not in fact break down personal sector life assurance premiums into separate fund contributions into separate fund contributions, but a recent survey by stockbrokers Phillips & Drew makes the point that the new acquisition of financial assets by pension funds—reasonably but not totally

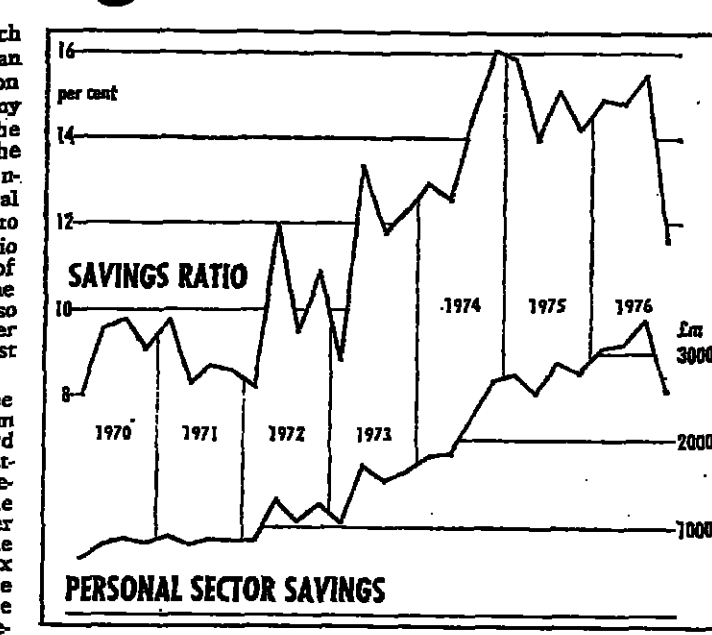
accurate approximation for pension fund inflows—has risen steadily from about 21 per cent of national wages and salaries in the late sixties to rather more than 44 per cent.

Assuming, moreover, that corporate pension schemes have a long-term future, it seems reasonable to predict that the percentage has further to rise as the number and membership of schemes increase and the quality of schemes is further upgraded (once the present pay policy restraints are lifted).

While this relentless expansion in the take of non-discretionary savings institutions may, as I have suggested, sharpen the competition among discretionary savings organisations in a period when the savings ratio is falling, the table shows that it need not necessarily be the building societies, for instance, that will find the going toughest.

The Mondragon community is growing at the rate of about four new cooperatives a year, with a typical size apart from Ulgur and its progeny of about 100 or fewer. Nearly half the 88 industrial cooperatives have 100 or fewer members. 14 have 100-250 members, 11 have 250-500 members and six have 500-1,000 members, leaving Ulgur as the only one with more than 1,000 members.

The industrial cooperatives include Mondragon's leading machine tool manufacturer, which exports more than 20 per cent of its output. Other industrial sectors represented are consumer durables and furniture, intermediate goods and components, foundries and forges, and construction and building materials.



SAVINGS RATIO
PERSONAL SECTOR SAVINGS

Equity market disinvestment
Equity market disinvestment, as the table shows, has been continuous, and there are few who see any halt to this trend without a reversal of the squeeze on middle and higher income brackets, a radical upheaval in structure of personal taxation and the prospect of dividend growth that keeps pace with inflation.

That said, the general upward revision of last year's quarterly savings figures at the year-end does suggest that the money available for discretionary saving was larger than expected. This, in turn, may help to explain the ease with which the Government has sold gilt-edged stock since last autumn, and profits to be taken here may perhaps flow into other sectors of the savings market later this year.

Again, however, one could put forward a counter argument. For it seems more than possible that a floating rate gilt issue when interest rates come close to their bottom could well have huge appeal. This could suit a government that may well be counting on selling, say, £4,500m to £5,500m of various forms of debt to the non-bank private sector in the 1977-78 financial year.

John Whitmore

time yet. His partnership, Barrett, Jeffs and Sankey, is merging with Gilbert and Company, of Birmingham, to reappear as Gilbert, Jeffs and Sankey.

The spur to the merger was not events in Wolverhampton but the running out of this year of the lease of Barrett's Birmingham office. "A firm with three partners and two offices really needs to broaden its base", Horton said.

On top of this, Walter Fellows, who will be the dealing partner in the new firm, is to retire in two years. Fellows was a jobber with Barrett's in the days provincial firms were able to act both as jobber and broker.

Mergers are not all that new in the Midlands. Both parties to the present deal are themselves the product of mergers, Gilbert's with Miller and Kendrick, and Barrett's with Sankey's.

Horton, the Wolverhampton broker, began as a clerk with Ryland, Smith and Pritchett, which was subsequently merged into Gilbert's.

The Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal Committee is selling to manufacturers who want to jump on the bandwagon the right to use a special emblem, at £10 a time. The money will go on community projects involving young people but the emblems will go on all sorts of strange things. Among the organizations who have paid £10 are Japanese Airlines, the Royal Antidivision Order of Buffaloes and Armistice Shanks, makers of snowglobe. We telephoned the company to ask if it would soon be possible to buy a jubilee loo. No, they said, it's for use on ashtrays to be sent to customers.

Deed of title
For years Tony Horton has rejoiced in the title of Wolverhampton's only stockbroker: but rising costs and the coming of the Talsman computerized settlement system have been hiring small firms particularly hard.

We are glad to report, however, that Horton looks like hanging on to his title for some

St George and Mondragon
The terminal stages of incomes policy concentrate the mind on afterwards remedies for the irreconcilability of high employment and collective bargaining. Regular students of this space will be familiar with the general theme that the only available permanent solution of this problem is by law to convert all enterprises above a minimum size into the public and private sectors into workers' cooperatives. These will be obliged to sink or swim in competitive market conditions without benefit of any active economic or industrial policies by government.

Reasonable men who have been attracted by the general argument have done the less inquired what practical evidence there is that workers' cooperatives can cope with the realities of modern industrial life. They will therefore be interested in a fascinating and dispassionate report on the Mondragon cooperatives, which have been operating for more than 20 years in the Basque provinces of Spain.

The report has been prepared with the aid of a grant by the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industry, by Alan Campbell, Charles Keen, Geraldine Norman and Robert Oakeshott, whose backgrounds are in banking, business and journalism. It is due to be published later this year and I am grateful for permission to draw on the press draft.

Mondragon is a small town 20 miles from Bilbao; and it is now the centre of an area across which is spread a closely knit group of 58 industrial and 18 other cooperatives. They have a combined turnover of £200m and employ nearly 13,000 people.

The first cooperative, Ulgur, was set up in 1956 with two dozen workers, at the initiative of financial and performance data about the individual enterprises, that Mondragon has been outstandingly successful so far. The questions which the authors raise are whether and how this approach should be imported into any British work alongside the conventional private and public enterprise sectors.

The authors attach particular importance to certain aspects of the Mondragon system and consider that these would need so far as possible to be copied in any British work alongside the conventional private and public enterprise sectors.

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SUN ALLIANCE & LONDON INSURANCE GROUP

THE RESULTS FOR 1976 ARE SHOWN BELOW —

	1976 £000	1975 £000
Premium Income—Fire, Accident and Marine	426,126	348,258
Underwriting Transfers: Fire and Accident	-11,019	-454
Marine, Aviation and Transport ..	2,139	1,588
Long-term Insurance Profits	46,709	34,408
Investment Income	138	179
Other Income, including Trustee Fees ..	37,967	35,721
Less Loan Stock Interest	131	139
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	37,836	35,582
Less U.K. and Overseas Taxation	15,931	15,880
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	21,905	19,702
Less Minority Interests	142	178
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	21,763	19,524
COST OF DIVIDENDS	8,896	8,088
PROFIT RETAINED	12,867	11,436
EARNINGS PER SHARE	44.14p	42.98p

As already foreshadowed, the year's underwriting results have been seriously affected by subsidence claims many of which are not yet settled but for which we have paid or provided £13.6m. In addition, the severe storms in early 1976 caused us losses totalling £4m in the United Kingdom, the rest of Europe and Canada.

While there were underlying improvements from several sections of our Home business, in the Home Accident Account there was a deterioration in claims experience in some of the liability classes which again resulted in an underwriting loss.

Overseas, a satisfactory profit was produced in Australia and results in Canada showed a further improvement, while U.S.A. Non-Marine business was less unprofitable than in 1975. Although underwriting conditions deteriorated in some territories there was an overall underwriting profit on Overseas business.

The 1974 Marine, Aviation and Transport account closed with a loss but after bringing in savings in the settlement of claims from earlier years it has not proved net loss. The Marine Fund increased from 138.3% to 143.1% of the year's premiums.

The valuation of the main Life Fund as at 31st December 1976 resulted in an increased transfer of profits to shareholders.

Investment income, which gained from higher interest rates and exchange appreciation as well as from the proceeds of the rights issue in June 1975, rose by 35.8%.

Dividends The Directors intend to declare at the Annual General Meeting on 18th May, 1977 a final dividend of 9.245p per share, payable on 6th July next.

Dividend payments for the year will, therefore, amount to —

	Dividend	Tax Credit	Gross Equivalent Dividend
Interim	8.800	4.738	13.538
Final	9.245	4.978	14.223
Total	18.045	9.716	27.761

This distribution compares with a gross equivalent dividend of 25.238p per share for 1975 and is the maximum allowed under current legislation.

If the rate of tax credit becomes 33.67th, it is the intention of the Directors to pass the benefit to the shareholders by way of a deferred final dividend for the year of 0.284p per share in order to maintain the equivalent gross amount.

Full Accounts and the Chairman's Statement will be posted to shareholders on the 22nd April, 1977.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

MLR hopes spur demand for gilts

Spurred by the hope of a small cut in the Minimum Lending Rate, gilt-edged stocks dominated proceedings as they rallied well from their recent weakness.

Equities had a far less successful time as the approach of the holiday and, incidentally, the end of the account, prompted further small selling. Profit-taking for the new financial year and more concern over the course of the incomes policy debate were additional bearish factors.

Longer dated gilts recovered steadily throughout the day and, on the news that Davy International had bought out the stake built up by Babcock & Wilcox, Davy, off 7p to 181p, now has control of Morris and rival suitor Hawker Siddeley lost 4p to 498p after dropping out of the race.

Cavenham closed 4p up to 129p in the hope of further takeover moves but eased several pence after a denial while Land Value rose 14p to 22p on news of talks. Others speculatively wanted were Kade International, up 4p to 95p, Manganese Bronze, 1p to 26p and G. Dew 2p to 96p.

Dealers were pleased with the figures from W. R. Smith whose "A" shares led the way in the papers sector with a rise of 15p to 440p. News International 5p to 164p and British Printing 3p to 39p were others to benefit from profit statements, but weak spots were to be found in Bowater, down 6p to 183p and De La Rue which gave up 8p to 362p on profit-taking.

Terms of a loan agreement with the National Enterprise Board had Francis Shaw up 2p to 37p and Albright & Wilson rose 3p to 88p on expansion plans.

In late trading, Government plans to inject cash into big city projects helped most building issues to gain a penny or two. Earlier the features had been profits from Ready Mix and Concrete, up 1p to 84p, and Taylor Woodrow 8p to 312p, both being well above market expectations. Another with figures was Hoveringham, but here there was a tuppenny fall to 43p.

The food sector saw profits from Rowntree Macintosh in line with forecasts, but a cautious statement left the shares 3p off at 214p. Other food issues in retreat were Paterson Zochonis 10p to 200p and Bibby 4p to 114p.

There was a sudden and late demand for shipbuilders with Swan Hunter featuring with an 8p gain to 101p and Robb Caledon 2p higher at 85p.

James Warren put on 8p to 76p in plantations, but Lucas gave up 4p to 232p. The group's figures came out earlier this week.

Latest dividends

Company (and per value)	Ord div	Year	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Abrasive Int (10p) Fin	0.84	0.84	1.4	1.4	1.4
British Printing (25p) Fin	2.18	2.18	3.18	3.18	3.18
British Rollmakers (25p) Fin	1.68	1.68	2.5	2.5	2.5
Brooks Group (10p) Fin	1.74	1.74	3.01	3.01	3.01
J. Compton, Sons (20p) Fin	1.29	1.29	1.69	1.69	1.69
Cons Gold Fields (25p) Int	2.9	2.63	30/5	7.37	7.37
East Rand Cons (10p) Int	1.0	1.0	30/5	1.0	1.0
Estates & Gen (20p) Fin	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7
Guardian R. E. (25p) Fin	5.25	4.77	2/6	9.1	8.27
Guest, Keen (11p) Fin	8.04	7.31	1/6	12.45	11.31
Hilltop Footwear (20p) Fin	3.19	2.79	1/6	4.34	3.95
Morris & Blakey (25p) Fin	5.36	4.77	4/11	4.11	4.11
Albert Martin (20p) Fin	1.81	1.71	1/7	2.81	2.55
News Int (25p) Fin	4.3	3.96	27/5	8.0	7.4
Phoenix Ass (25p) Fin	2.87	2.69	1/7	5.17	4.82
Rowntree Mac (25p) Fin	0.67	1.07	1/7	1.07	1.07
Rowntree Mack (5p) Fin	4.81	4.5	13/7	7.31	5.76
Sanderson Kayser Fin	2.39	2.26	1/7	3.93	3.58
W. R. Smith (21p) "A" Fin	5.66	5.08	4/7	9.73	8.86
W. R. Smith (30p) "B" Fin	1.33	1.21	4/7	1.95	1.77
Starline Eng (20p) Int	1.2	1.0	23/5	3.12	3.12
Sun Alliance (11p) Int	5.4	5.4	18/4	16.4	16.4
Transatlantic (25p) Fin	5.0	3.72	1/7	6.8	5.04
Transatlantic (1p) Int	34.34	19.59	29/4	0.32	0.32

Peak better than hoped at News Int

Record pre-tax profits and a bigger payout came from News International, publisher of The Sun and The News of the World.

In 1976, pre-tax profits rose from £13.45m to a best-ever £15.62m and the gross dividend, goes up from 11.38p to 12.32p.

Last September, Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman, told shareholders that the year's results were expected to be about the same as 1975's.

The 1976 profit included £1.88m, as the group's share of the pre-tax profits of associates, compared with £725,000.

This year's figure largely comprises the share of the London Weekend Television profit and the share of the main profit on the United States operations. Total turnover grew from £117.81m to £140.13m.

Mr Murdoch reports that the results can be considered "satisfactory". However, costs continue to rise and newsprint is now a lot dearer.

The group's national newspapers in Britain are trading well and in the other sectors of the United Kingdom operations trading results so far are ahead of 1976.

M Meyer's £2.8m Dutch expansion

Montague L. Meyer has bought Centraal Europeesche Houderij BV for 12m fl cash (£2.8m).

Centrop is a leading importer of softwood and hardwood with offices in Amsterdam and modern storage and handling facilities at Londen between Rotterdam and Nijmegen. The company has achieved steady growth.

The consideration has been financed by seven-year loans in florins from Barclays Bank International and Bank Mees & Hope NV, at floating rates of interest with an option to convert a part into fixed rate financing and with an initial interest cost of 7½ per cent per annum.

Hoveringham slowing down again

The good times seem to come and go fairly quickly these days at Hoveringham Group, the giant that quarries sand and gravel, makes ready mixed concrete and runs a sideline in insurance broking.

Geared as usual by heavy depreciation and interest charges the group did better than ever before last year. But it began to puff hard as the months went by.

For the record, Hoveringham Group made pre-tax profits of £2.17m in 1976, a 38 per cent gain, though turnover climbed by only 17.5 per cent to £30.75m.

But in the first six months to June 30 turnover rose by 21.7 per cent to £15.1m and pre-tax profits a heady 9.3 per cent to £1.23m.

With these figures last Nov-

ember came words of warning from Mr Christopher Needler, chairman. He said that trading was still going well into the second half year, but the industry was slowing down, the months ahead. He also avoided a profits forecast.

Now the chairman simply adds that the year's figures reflected: "the continuation of the trading conditions reported in my last statement".

The trouble for Hoveringham is that the ups and downs of business are magnified by interest charges and depreciation. The latest annual profit of £2.17m would have been smaller but for a fall in interest charges from £524,072 to £269,609, and in depreciation. This went down from £945,708 to £755,924.

In the latest year tax rose

from £839,294 to £1.06m and the upshot was earnings per share of 5.65p against 3.46p. The dividend duly goes up by the maximum. The final is 1.36p net, making the total up from 1.69p to 1.86p, or 2.86p gross.

It has to be seen from the annual statement how much the dividend increase indicates confidence in this year. It is something that stronger liquidity and the fall in interest rates have lowered interest charges which should not be such a burden in 1977 as before.

However, Hoveringham is big in motorway and allied works and local authority budgets are important as well. Housebuilding is in slump but may revive later on. But the weather this year may not be as good as last.

Demolition job from Taylor Woodrow is good for shares

By Ray Maughan

Taylor Woodrow demolished outside forecasts yesterday. Up went pre-tax profits by £6.22m to £21m last year, a record for the sixteenth time. Turnover, including associates, increased by £83m to £413m.

The difficulties in the home construction industry have yet to make a material impact on Taylor Woodrow's progress. And Mr R. C. Puttick, chairman, pointed out that the contribution from United Kingdom contracting as well as property incomes had increased.

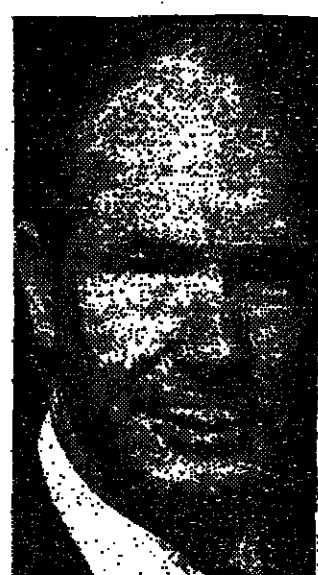
He warned shareholders, however, that it is "much more difficult to obtain profitable work and margins have been reduced".

But the group continues to win its share of the available work and the "immediate prospects are good".

Overseas work, none the less, provided much of last year's push and the group's exposure in the United States, the Middle East, Nigeria and Canada, through the Monarch development operation, proved more profitable.

An attempt is being made to re-enter the South American market although tendering has not been successful to date.

A detailed analysis of the scope and source of the forward order book and the make-up of last year's profits must await the forthcoming accounts.



Mr Richard Puttick, chairman

But the chairman indicated that there has been significant change over the past year the overseas contribution around two-thirds to total of tracing revenue.

Liquidity has improved, with the help of the £8.8m right issue 12 months ago, deep heavy spending in new plant.

The shares climbed 8p yesterday to 312p where the forward total dividend of 10.465p gives against 7.759p per share yield 3.35 per cent.

Margins the key to Martin's best ever year

By Nicholas Hirst

Albert Martin, the Nottingham textile group, has said goodbye to the mediocrity of its showing since it went public in 1972 with a 110 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £1.12m for 1976.

The sales increase of 29 per cent to £13.1m included perhaps 10 per cent of volume growth and production increased to between 80 and 85 per cent of capacity against between 70 and 75 per cent. It meant a big jump in margins.

The other major factor behind the profits growth was the substantial recovery in the knitwear company which made losses of around £250,000 in 1974 but broke even in 1975. It has built up a captive market in three Paris wholesalers.

Improved demand came from the change in the fortunes of Marks and Spencer, which took 42 per cent of sales, and a greater move towards supplying outerwear, which is continuing.

The broadening of the product range is continuing to have a beneficial effect on sales in the current year, which are up on 1976 and substantial profit growth is looked for. Earnings were 10.77p and the bigger dividend 4.33p.

About turn in mining spurs Cons Gold

By Ronald Pullen

Consolidated Gold Field profits growth this year coming mainly from the recovery in its mining companies rather than the Amey Roadstone side which provided most of last year's momentum.

The £7.1m improvement pre-tax profits to £26.3m in six months to December 1976 owed most to a £3.7m turnaround in the mining companies, chiefly in Australia.

Remison benefitted from rising iron price and Bellam from increased production, although the beach sand minerals companies were adversely affected by increased costs at a sharp fall in zircon prices.

In the United Kingdom, Amey Roadstone was near £3m ahead at £8.7m with its construction and general haulage operations offsetting low aggregate demand, while Alumac helped boost revenue from industrial and commercial companies from £4.7m to £6.9m.

Thanks to the lower charge net profits last year at £13.4m and the year is looking for an improved second half on the basis of higher metal prices. The is a maximum rise in interim dividend to 4½p but the shares closed 3p at 166p.

Boulton

Interim Results

- Increased Home and Export Sales
- Increased Pre-Tax Profits

Comparative Figures	6 months to Dec. 1976	6 months to Dec. 1975
Turnover	8,420	8,011
Profit before Tax	495	452
Interim Dividend	0.5p	0.5p

The William Boulton Group Limited
Burslem · Stoke-on-Trent · England

Abbey National Annual General Meeting, 6th April, 1977.

Another 25 years of progress.



	1952
TOTAL INVESTORS	445,853
TOTAL HOME BUYERS	145,679
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	£128,050,023
NEW MONEY FOR HOMES	£29,304,439
TOTAL ASSETS	£136,630,824

"for the first time in our history we advanced over £1,000 million to home owners in a year

1977

TOTAL INVESTORS
3,976,864

TOTAL HOME BUYERS
645,230

TOTAL INVESTMENTS
£4,090,889,795

NEW MONEY FOR HOMES
£1,012,005,810

TOTAL ASSETS
£4,346,320,268

ABBEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY
Abbey House, Baker Street, London NW1 6XL 01-486 5555.



مكزات النجیل

By Tony May

A breakdown of profits shows that printing brought in £789,000 in the second half compared with £228,000 in the first. This was a total of £1,017m for the year, compared with £3.5m for 1975. Sun Printers continues to be a problem here. Packaging pushed its profits up 93 per cent to £2.3m, its publishing margin to £6.5m—an increase of 88 per cent.

The five-yearly property revaluation has indicated a net surplus of £5.8m. This has helped to raise net tangible assets a share from 80p to 104p. Shares are up 3p to 394p but the yield is still 12.3 per cent.

BATU MATANG RUBBER
Total income of Batu Matang Rubber Plantations (1932) for half-year to December 31 up from £52,000 to £116,000. Pre-tax profit up from £38,000 to £75,000.

MORAN TEA HOLDINGS
With the unprecedented buoyancy of the London market, profit for 1976 will be "very considerably" higher than 1975, board reports in interim statement. The company's gross, raised from 4.61p to 7.7p.

GODFREY DAVIS
Contracts exchanged for purchase of United Service Transport from Hertz Corp. Estimated consideration is some £900,000 cash.

LANKERO CHEMICALS
Lankero Chemicals and Giesbrecht & Co. have formed a new jointly-owned company, Lankero

By Richard Allen

of the shares are to be placed on the OTC market. The company is pushing pre-tax profits up to a record first nine months of £27.6m in 1976. Parker is in fact forecasting a downturn in 1977 profits to £25.5m.

The group, whose overseas assets represent around 70 per cent of the total, claims that 1976 conditions were exceptional resulting in profit margins which are unlikely to be repeated.

Parker, regarded as a world leader in manufacture of quarrying plant, asphalt plant and concrete mixers is predicting total dividends of 11.5p gross for 1977, thus putting the share at 120p on a prospective basis of 9.5 per cent and p/e of 8.6.

equivalent to 9.5 per cent on the 39p per share subscription price.

They carry the right to convert, at the NEB's option, into ordinary shares on a one-for-one basis, giving the NEB 29.8 per cent of the existing equity after conversion.

A further £204,000 will be subscribed immediately for unsecured loan stock 1982-85 at 2 per cent over the National Loan Fund rate applicable at the date of allotment.

A loan facility of £1m will also be provided which may be drawn between 1979 and 1982.

Chemicals Denscheid, to sell polyurethane chemicals in Germany.

KADUNA SYNDICATE
Sales of time ore for half-year to June 30 1976 up from £30,000 to £236,000. Pre-tax loss, £11,000, against profit of £5,000.

ALEXANDER STEPHEN
Shiprepair assets at Govan sold. Pre-tax profit cost of £100,000 in engineering, with enough over to repay preference in full and ordinary at par.

BRADCOCK & WILCOX (US)
Company was taken over by Federal Trust Co. Ltd. for £1.5 million. Trade Commission for special report on proposed bid from United Technologies—which now plans to acquire a share offer direct to shareholders.

WILLIAM BOULTON
Turnover from £8.0m to December 31 up from £8.0m to £8.42m and pre-tax profits of £452,000 to £495,000.

Rowntree Mackintosh

Confectionery KIT KAT ★ QUALITY STREET ★ SMARTIES ★ POLO ★ BLACK MAGIC ★ GOOD NEWS
FOX'S GLACIER MINTS ★ ROWNTREE'S PASTILLES ★ AFTER EIGHT ★ WEEK-END ★ AERO ★ ROLO
COFFEE CRISP ★ DAIRY BOX ★ TOFFO ★ VIOLET CRUMBLE ★ MATCHMAKERS ★ JELLYTOTS
WALNUT WHIPS ★ XXX MINTS ★ TEXAN ★ NUTTY ★ YORKIE
Grocery BLUE RIBBAND ★ CREAMOLA ★ PAN VAN PICKLES ★ TABLE JELLIES
SUN-PAT PEANUT BUTTER ★ BREAKAWAY ★ CHEDDAR SPREAD

Overseas currency transactions have been converted in the main at rates of exchange ruling at 31st December 1976. Business written through subsidiaries in the United States has been included at the rate of \$1.70 (1975 \$2.02) to the pound.

DIVIDEND

The directors recommend a final dividend of 5.167p (1975 4.687p) per share to be paid to members on the register at the close of business on 27th May 1977.

This represents the maximum increase permitted. The date of payment will be 1st July 1977 and the cost £3.0 million.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting will be held on Thursday 26th May 1977 at 12 noon. The annual report or 1976 will be issued on 3rd May.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Limited

RESULTS FOR 1976

Dividend

The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of such an amount as will produce with the appropriate tax credit a gross equivalent of 8.07892p per share, making a total gross equivalent for the year of 14.002p per share (1975: 12.7292p). The increased dividend is the maximum permitted under current regulations.

If approved at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 1st June 1977 a payment at the rate of 5.2513p per share in respect of the final dividend will be made on 2nd June to holders of Ordinary Shares whose names appear on the register at 25th April 1977, making with the interim payment made in January 1977 a total of 9.1013p per share on the Ordinary capital (1975: 8.27398p). Should the rate of Advance Corporation Tax for the year 1977/78 be reduced to 33/67ths an additional payment of 0.16158p per share will be made to shareholders as soon as practicable thereafter in order to maintain the equivalent gross distribution for the year.

Preliminary Profit Statement

The audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1976 will be posted to shareholders on the 5th May 1977.

Subject to audit the results for the year are as follows:

	1976	1975
	£m	£m
Short-term premiums written (net of reinsurance)	560.7	427.1
Investment income	58.5	49.2
Less interest payable	6.7	6.7
	51.8	42.5
Underwriting Results		
Short-term (Fire, Accident and Marine)	3.8	2.1
Long-term	5.5	5.0
	9.3	7.1
Profit before taxation	61.1	49.6
Less Taxation	28.6	24.7
Profit for year after taxation	32.5	24.9
Less Preference dividend and Minority Interests	1.4	0.6
Profit for year after taxation available to Ordinary shareholders	31.1	24.3
Ordinary Dividends		
Interim 3.85p per share	4.8	
Proposed 5.2513p	6.6	
Final *0.16158p per share	0.2	
Total *9.26288p per share (1975: 8.27398p)	11.6	10.4
Profit transferred to Retained Profits	£19.5m	£13.9m
Earnings per Ordinary share (after taxation)	24.3p	20.3p

* Subject to Advance Corporation Tax being reduced to 33/67ths

Underwriting profits have been achieved in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Brazil, the Far East, West Africa and on overseas business written in London. In Europe there has been no improvement, our operations in Germany and Holland suffering from heavy storm damage, intense competition and lack of increases in rates, although this was partly offset by good results in France. As a result of a change in Australian legislation and practice, the contribution made to the consolidated profit and loss account for 1976 by the short-term revenue profits from that country has been increased by £1.3 million (£0.8 million after tax). This is an extension to the Australian company of the policy previously applied to the accounts of our Canadian and German companies which are consolidated on the basis of accounts prepared in accordance with their own local legislation and practice. The Marine and Aviation account returned a useful profit but conditions in that market in the U.K. still give cause for concern. However, the recent tragic accident at Tenerife is not expected to result in any significant cost to the company.

The Life figures have been excellent and the bonuses of the principal Life Fund - Guardian Assurance Company Limited - were increased last December.



**Guardian
Royal Exchange
Assurance**

Royal Exchange, London EC3V 3LS

Financial Year 1976

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
DE
BELGIQUE

Extract from the Annual Report

The Société Générale de Belgique in 1976

In his statement to the shareholders' meeting, which took place on the 15th of March, 1977, Mr P. E. CORBAU, Governor, reminded his audience that the accounts for the 1976 financial year carried the imprint of the serious recession which struck the world in 1975, both in the operating results that are shown and in the particularly high depreciation which they foresee.

The dividends collected in 1976 amounted to 1,224 million BF, a decrease of 24.5% on those of the previous year.

Taking into account a moderate increase in overheads, the net profit for the year amounts to 784 million BF. The meeting decided to allocate this amount to the payment of a dividend amounting to 135 BF, net of tax, for each reserve Share, which implies a

deduction of 114 million BF on the sum carried forward and reduces this from 221 to 107 million BF.

The Société Générale de Belgique Group in 1976

The companies affiliated to the Société Générale de Belgique succeeded, on the whole, in making the most of the recovery that occurred in the first quarter to mitigate the more prejudicial effects of the 1975 crisis. The slowing down of the economic situation that subsequently made itself felt did not, however, enable them to release the necessary resources for implementing any considerable projects or extension programmes. The stagnation and even shrinking of investments is, besides, a phenomenon that has been observed in many industrial countries; the report analyses this at length.

In its examination of the Group's activities, the report specially dwells on

three particularly significant aspects within the present economic context. The first of these is concerned with engineering contracts awarded by foreign countries and, specially, those of the Third World; the second, with association contracts concluded with manufacturers in these same countries; and lastly, with the privileged position that the innovative function fills in our affiliated companies.

A characteristic example of the engineering contracts won is that which Sybetta concluded with Iraq worth 27,000 million BF. The supplies and services of Belgian origin, amounting to some 18,000 million BF, will involve close on 8,000 companies. They will guarantee 11,000 to 12,000 jobs for a year and lead to the payment of a total amount of salaries of 7 to 8 thousand million BF.

The Annual Report may be obtained, on request, from the

External Relations Department of the SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BELGIQUE
13, rue Brédérode - B 1000 BRUSSELS - BELGIUM
Tel: 02/513.88.55, extension 38.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Rollmakers fall 45 per cent but hold payout

The outlook at half time was grim at British Rollmakers Corporation, and in fact the second half produced a fall of 44.6 per cent in pre-tax profits to £605,000. The group ends the year to January 1 with a 27 per cent fall in profits to £1,311m on turnover 14 per cent up at £21.3m.

A divisional breakdown shows that trading profits of the roll-making side were £775,000—a fall of 27 per cent—on turnover 16 per cent down at £14.8m. Machine tool equipment made profits of £471,000—a dip of 25 per cent, on turnover 10 per cent up at £5.5m.

Interest charges are steady at £21,000. With attributable profits falling from £1,099m to £605,000, the board is holding the dividend at 15.78p gross. Earnings a share are 2.69p against 3.94p.

At half time the board warned that while profits were only down £1,000 to £710,000, there was no sign of an improvement for the rest of the year. Better trading conditions were looked for in 1977.

The group has been facing severe competition in exports markets, where business has been taken on at low prices in order to keep up the volume of production. The interim figures were hit by a strike at Coatbridge.

However, Herr Christians gave a warning that if present circumstances continue, the new German corporation tax regulations will lead to Deutsche Bank reducing its cash dividend this year.

While German shareholders can look forward to an increase in effective dividend yield because of the changed tax regulations, the dividend reduction from the 20 per cent paid for 1976 will hit shareholders outside West Germany.

Although Deutsche Bank's results last year were more satisfactory—operating profits declined by only 12.3 per cent compared with the "super" banking year of 1975—Herr Christians went to great length to stress the cost pressures under which Germany's large joint stock universal banks were operating.

He said it would be the bank's task this year to improve the results on its credit business as far as possible, while setting the less profitable results of its branches against the more highly profitable activities conducted through the headquarters in Frankfurt.

Foreign business accounted for about 35 per cent of Deutsche Bank's overall business. Herr Christians said that the bank was unlikely to raise capital by a rights issue in the near future. He said the end of this year would be the earliest point for such a move.

Meanwhile the bank's board does not expect that the \$125m warrants attached bond issue which is to be floated by Deutsche Bank's Luxembourg subsidiary after the annual meeting in May will lead to heavy selling of the bank's shares abroad.

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Alcan Australia states that it will make a one-for-four rights issue of \$A1 nominal shares at

From Peter Norman
Bonn, April 6

Despite a continuing squeeze on the margin between interest paid and interest received, Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's biggest bank listed on the operating profit before extraordinary items by 15 per cent in the first two months on this year compared with the same period of 1976.

Herr Wilhelm Christians, one of the two spokesmen of the Deutsche Bank managing board, said in Frankfurt that the interest margin had fallen to a level of only 2.57 per cent at present from 2.75 per cent at the end of 1976 and 3.18 per cent a year before.

Although the wage increase agreed by the bank for this year will have an effect on earnings from the beginning of March, Herr Christians said he expected overall results for 1977 would be "reasonable" after a "good" year in 1976 when the bank's net profit totalled DM280m (about £66.6m).

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Deutsche Bank beats squeeze to earn more

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He said it would be the bank's task this year to improve the results on its credit business as far as possible, while setting the less profitable results of its branches against the more highly profitable activities conducted through the headquarters in Frankfurt.

Foreign business accounted for about 35 per cent of Deutsche Bank's overall business. Herr Christians said that the bank was unlikely to raise capital by a rights issue in the near future. He said the end of this year would be the earliest point for such a move.

Meanwhile the bank's board does not expect that the \$125m warrants attached bond issue which is to be floated by Deutsche Bank's Luxembourg subsidiary after the annual meeting in May will lead to heavy selling of the bank's shares abroad.

Alcan (Aust) rights
Alcan Australia states that it will make a one-for-four rights issue of \$A1 nominal shares at

From Peter Norman
Bonn, April 6

Despite a continuing squeeze on the margin between interest paid and interest received, Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's biggest bank listed on the operating profit before extraordinary items by 15 per cent in the first two months on this year compared with the same period of 1976.

Herr Wilhelm Christians, one of the two spokesmen of the Deutsche Bank managing board, said in Frankfurt that the interest margin had fallen to a level of only 2.57 per cent at present from 2.75 per cent at the end of 1976 and 3.18 per cent a year before.

Although the wage increase agreed by the bank for this year will have an effect on earnings from the beginning of March, Herr Christians said he expected overall results for 1977 would be "reasonable" after a "good" year in 1976 when the bank's net profit totalled DM280m (about £66.6m).

However, Herr Christians gave a warning that if present circumstances continue, the new German corporation tax regulations will lead to Deutsche Bank reducing its cash dividend this year.

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Bonn, April 6

Half-Yearly Statement

Gold Fields

The unaudited results of the Group for the half-year ended 31 December 1976 are shown below together with the corresponding figures for the half-year to 31 December 1975 and those for the whole year to 30 June 1976.

	Half-year to 31.12.76 £'000	Half-year to 31.12.75 £'000	Whole year to 30.6.76 £'000
Net revenue of:			
Construction materials companies	5,743	5,893	13,199
Industrial and commercial companies	6,894	4,650	11,656
Mining companies	3,414	(302)	4,784
Dividends on investments	7,819	7,470	15,392
Profit on realisation of investments, less unrealised depreciation	2,367	2,717	6,834
Fees and sundry revenue	4,779	4,642	9,219
	<hr/> 34,016	<hr/> 25,070	<hr/> 61,084
Administration, technical and general expenses	4,412	4,253	8,395
Interest on loan capital	6,088	4,882	10,223
Exceptional amounts written off in respect of mining subsidiaries	—	—	4,366
Exploration expenditure written off	2,415	1,844	4,260
	<hr/> 21,101	<hr/> 14,091	<hr/> 33,840
Share of profit of associated companies	5,195	5,043	10,772
	<hr/> 26,296	<hr/> 19,134	<hr/> 44,612
Profit before taxation			
Estimated taxation:			
Group	12,228	11,870	15,212
Associated companies	642	530	768
	<hr/> 13,426	<hr/> 6,714	<hr/> 28,632
Net Profit	1,553	(391)	6,108
Attributable to outside shareholders			
	<hr/> 11,873	<hr/> 7,105	<hr/> 22,524
Net profit attributable to the Shareholders of Consolidated Gold Fields Limited			
Earnings per share (based on the average issued Ordinary share capital)	9.90p	5.91p	18.76p

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Encouraging start to new year at Hoover

The first three months of 1977 have come and gone and Hoover has got off to an encouraging start. Mr. P. C. Hoover, chairman, told the annual meeting last year, Hoover's pre-tax profits slipped from £20.7m to £17m.

Shareholders were told that the general outlook for Hoover's business was encouraging, some signs of improvement and, if all goes well, further progress may be expected both at home and abroad.

"The future holds many uncertainties but what I can say with complete conviction is that I am confident Hoover can and will move ahead", he added.

The board was disappointed that Hoover's failure to over VAT on Hoover's products. However, 15 million, or 15 per cent of all homes in Britain have at least one Hoover line.

Pitney Bowes in hat trick of achievements

Pitney Bowes, the largest United Kingdom mailing equipment manufacturer and exporter, had a record turnover in 1976 of £16.43m (up 25 per cent over 1975) and pre-tax profits (before tax and loan stock interest) jumped by 67 per cent to £1.56m.

Exports increased by 26 per cent to £5.4m accounting for 33 per cent of total sales. Mr. J. Gilligan, the chairman, said that United Kingdom business had been strong with a noticeable acceleration in the fourth quarter, following the benefit of increases in the size of the sales force and improved trading facilities.

The company achieved its objective of improving delivery times by quicker order turnaround, particularly for export, and ended the year with about 16 per cent less orders outstanding than in January.

Robert McBride

Still pushing ahead, Robert McBride (Middleton) reports better pre-tax profits of £1.31m for 1976, against £1.05m. Turnover went up from £5.5m to £7.25m. The gross payment was up from 6.33p to 6.75p, the maximum. Earnings per share rose from 27.6p to 30.5p. McBride makes domestic bleaches and detergents.

Sanderson Kayser

Last year, turnover of Sanderson Kayser rose from £12.5m to £10.57m, and pre-tax profits rose from £740,000 to £840,000. Earnings per share rose from 5.68p to 6.89p and the total gross payment is going up from 5.5p to 6.05p.

Morris & Blakey Wall

Even though turnover rose from £16.86m to £17.66m last year, pre-tax profits of Morris & Blakey Wall Papers fell from £379,000 to £219,000. Earnings per share fell from 7.99p to 3.57p, but the gross payment was at 6.32p.

Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
Barclays Bank	9 1/4
Consolidated Credits	9 1/4
First London Secs	9 1/4
C. Hoare & Co.	9 1/4
Lloyds Bank	9 1/4
Midland Bank	9 1/4
Nat. Westminster	9 1/4
Parsons Trust	9 1/4
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/4

9 1/4% deposits on sums of £25,000 and over, and £25,000 9 1/4%.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the company will be held on Monday, April 11, 1977, at 11 a.m., at the Bank of England, London, E.C.2, to receive the Report of the Directors, to approve the Balance Sheet, to elect Directors and to elect Auditors.

1. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED

24-25 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP. Tel: 01-638 8651

1976/77

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20 100 Airship 181 CULS	120	-18.5	15.4	-
32 25 Airship & Rhodes	30	-3.0	10.0	-
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25 104 Deborah Ord	125	-17.5	14.0	-
62 45 Henry Sykes	55	-2.4	4.4	5.3
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63 51 Unilock Holdings	55	-1.6	11.1	6.9
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Commodities

COPPER: In an unsettled market, copper prices were lower in the first three months of 1977.

SILVER: In an unsettled market, silver prices were lower in the first three months of 1977.

Brazil coffee exports delay

Rio de Janeiro, April 5.—Brazil is not going to open July green and soluble coffee export registrations for the moment, M. Roberto de Mello, president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute, announced. Registrations would normally have been opened at the end of March.

Brazil has already shipped 4.5m 60-kilo bags of coffee side year and has a further 3m committed for shipment up to the end of July. It has therefore already sold more than its 1976 quota.

M. Calazans said he did not know when the IBC will open July registrations. This partly depended on when the price gap between Brazilian coffee and its competitors.

The IBC was maintaining its programme to export 12m bags in October 1977, but he could not guarantee exactly this amount would be shipped as sales were not made by a Government monopoly.

IBC stocks at the end of June would total 1.4m bags, of which 500,000 would be sold to domestic roasters.

This would leave the IBC with 900,000 bags at end-December since IBC supplies to roasters elsewhere in Brazil and to the soluble industry would end on June 30.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Country	Rate
France	100.00
Germany	100.00
Italy	100.00
Netherlands	100.00
Spain	100.00
Sweden	100.00
Switzerland	100.00
UK	100.00

Recent Issues

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Foreign Exchange

The yen retreated slightly in European currency markets yesterday but trading was generally quiet ahead of the long Easter weekend in major centres.

The yen slipped to 273.38/45 against the dollar in London after firming to 272.85/273.00 overnight. In Tokyo, a government official said the Bank of Japan intervened on Monday and Tuesday to curb an abnormal appreciation of the yen.

Discount market

The Bank of England took advantage of short conditions in the discount market yesterday to make a signal that it was looking for restraint in the regular weekly tender for Treasury bills today.

Spot Position of Sterling

Market	Rate
New York	1.48 1/2
London	1.48 1/2
Frankfurt	1.48 1/2
Paris	1.48 1/2
Brussels	1.48 1/2
Amsterdam	1.48 1/2
Geneva	1.48 1/2
Zurich	1.48 1/2

Money Market

Bank of England Money Rate 5 1/2% (last changed 12/3/77)

Overnight: 5 1/2% (last changed 12/3/77)

Wall Street

New York, April 6.—Stock prices closed mostly lower on the New York Stock Exchange after a session of mixed trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was off 1.41 to 214.73. Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 681 to 648. Volume totalled 16,500,000 shares compared with 16,300,000 a day earlier.

Cocoa limit up 6 cents

New York, April 6.—Cocoa futures prices were up 6 cents on the New York Cocoa Exchange after a session of mixed trading.

Forward Levels

Month	Rate
1 month	1.48 1/2
3 months	1.48 1/2
6 months	1.48 1/2
9 months	1.48 1/2
12 months	1.48 1/2

Gold

Gold prices were steady in the London market yesterday.

Eurobond prices

Country	Rate
France	100.00
Germany	100.00
Italy	100.00
Netherlands	100.00
Spain	100.00
Sweden	100.00
Switzerland	100.00
UK	100.00

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

was unchanged on the day at:

The Bank of England signalled domestic markets its opposition to any strong downward pressure on its Minimum Lending Rate in today's Treasury bill tender.

Recent bill indications, based on normal formula, point to a $\frac{1}{2}$ MLR cut to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent today.

Gold closed in London at \$148.625 an ounce up \$0.25 of day.

Money Market

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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* Flat interest yield.

ster V

Over E
Kest C
in and
Dramatic
HEARNE
Perry
Bullion

Close to
a prime location

BROW

CHAMPLE, DEFORD
A CTU RESQU

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, Private advertisers only 01-837 3311

Manchester office 061-834 1234

Appointments 01-278 9161

Property Estate Agents 01-278 9231

Personal Trade 01-278 9331

Animals and Birds 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

The Times, New Printing House Square, London WC2A 3JH

Deadlines for advertisements: 12 noon for the following day, 12 noon for the day after tomorrow, 12 noon for the day after the day after tomorrow

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD: It is the advertiser's responsibility to ensure that all advertisements are accurate and complete

THE TIMES: The Times is a daily newspaper published in London, England

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DEATHS

CHARTERIS—On April 5th, peacefully, at home, after a short illness, Mrs. CHARTERIS, nee BROWN, aged 78 years, widow of the late Mr. CHARTERIS, of 12, The Grange, Broomfield, Essex. Burial at Broomfield Crematorium, Essex, on Thursday, April 13th, at 11 a.m. Donations to Broomfield Hospital, Essex, or to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 10, St. Vincent Street, London, W1C 2LH, will be gratefully received.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES. Patron: QUEEN ELIZABH, THE ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES. For 80 years the Pension Fund has helped thousands of nurses to achieve financial independence. The Fund is now open for the reception of all telephoned advertisements on SATURDAY, APRIL 9th, 9 a.m.-noon and for telephoned announcements of Births, Marriages and Deaths only on GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 8th, 9 a.m.-noon. EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 10th, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 11th, 9 a.m.-noon. 01-837 3311

DIABETES will have to be conquered AND YOU CAN HELP TO SAY WHEN. A donation to our research fund will be well spent. To: The Rt. Hon. Lord Rotherham, M.P., C.B.E., C.M.G., 2, The Grange, Broomfield, Essex. Donations to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 10, St. Vincent Street, London, W1C 2LH, will be gratefully received.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 30. Classified Advertisement Department. EASTER BREAK. This office will be open for the reception of all telephoned advertisements on SATURDAY, APRIL 9th, 9 a.m.-noon and for telephoned announcements of Births, Marriages and Deaths only on GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 8th, 9 a.m.-noon. EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 10th, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 11th, 9 a.m.-noon. 01-837 3311

URGENT—Are there any kind friends willing to make short term, interest-free loans to enable the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation to finance the capital outlay on its two new Homes for over 100 of the most sadly distressed cancer sufferers? Guaranteed repayment at 6, 12 or 24 months, or on 7 days' notice. For details please write to the Founder Secretary, 124 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1 (01-730 9158).

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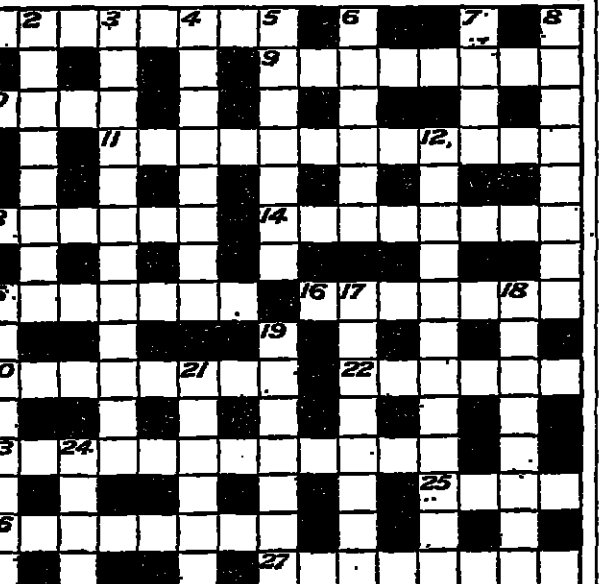
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,570



ACROSS
1 Scientist's assistant working to a program (8).
9 In the garden a child's farewell to animals (8).
10 Look about right, though dry (4).
11 Savings decreasing for paying off debts (7-5).
12 To Smith Minor chemistry is obnoxious (6).
14 Retreat, lacking a wit but undefeated (3).
15 Outstanding foreigner, in a way (7).
16 Dark-skinned and bashful about blemish (7).
20 Gather for the meal Bess cooked (6).
21 Confine allens one by one, say (6).
22 Line of sewers (6, 6).
23 One monthly return—then Unlashed the cake (4).
24 Place one's back in a draught? (8).
27 Showing up danger of polar exploration? (8).

DOWN
2 Entertainment in Poe novel—muted treat (6).
3 Now people have gone into it, there's some foreboding (12).
4 Post revised sonnet about New York (8).
5 Periodicals concerning opinions? (7).

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to Ella, in her loneliness
"I never see anyone up in the flat for nearly a week without speaking to anyone."
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